The DAILY COMMERCIAL, published by the Commercial Printing Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, opposite Postoffice.

RUSSELL ERRETT, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

☞ TERMS OF THE DAILY: Single copy, 3 cents; delivered by carriers (per week), 25 cents; subscribers by mail (per year), $10 00.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 1, 1873. NO. 172.

FIRST EDITION.

HARRISBURG.

Proceedings of the Legislature.

Pressure for a Free Bridge Bill for Pittsburgh—List of the Western Bills on the Senate Calendar for To-Day.

Special to the Pittsburg Press.

HARRISBURG, PA., March 31, 1873.

A large delegation arrived by the late train to favor the Free Bridge bill. They want some one of the four bills which are before the Legislature.

Both the Senate and House will meet at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning, when the immense calendar will be taken up.

Senate Calendar for To-day.

Senators Graham and Humphreys have the largest list for to-day's calendar of any two members of the Senate. Of the regular bills on their call the following for the West are set down:

No. 29. An act relating to the public highway in Kilbuck township, in the county of Allegheny.

No. 325. (H. R. 134.) An act to incorporate the Enterprise Iron Company.

No. 263. An act to prohibit the opening of any road or alley through the grounds of the Sheltering Arms in Allegheny county.

No. 665. An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Colony Union.

No. 679. An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and South Side Steam Passenger Railway Company.

No. 568. (H. R. 728.) An act to incorporate the Diamond Coke Company.

No. 966. An act to incorporate the Bullock Printing Press Company.

No. 1,602. An act to incorporate the Union Improvement Company.

No. 1,043. Supplement to an act to incorporate the Stevenson Varnish and Paint Company of Allegheny county, approved April 20, 1872.

No. 1,066. A supplement to an act to incorporate the Loan bank of Pittsburgh, approved the 4th of May, 1871.

No. 1,165. (H. R. 925.) An act empowering the Board of School Directors of the Eleventh ward, in the city of Pittsburgh, to sell certain real estate, by a deed containing a clause of special warranty.

No. 1,210. (H. R. 925.) An act to incorporate the Hibernia Deposit Savings bank of the city of Pittsburgh.

No. 1,158. (H. R. 441.) An act to enable the School Directors or Controllers of any county in this Commonwealth to establish and maintain one or more high schools within their county limits.

No. 1,219. (H. R. 451.) An act to incorporate the Pennsylvania Land and Improvement Company of Pittsburgh.

No. 1,191. An act to vacate parts of Second, Monroe and Ann streets in the town of Port Perry Allegheny county.

No. 1,194. (H. R. 569) A supplement to an act, approved the 16th day of March, A. D. 1871, entitled an act erecting parts of Reserve and M'Clure townships into a city district, adjoining the city of Allegheny, providing for the grading and paving of streets and roads in said district, and limiting the liability of property in said district.

No. 1,194. An act to vacate a certain alley between the Birmingham Methodist Episcopal church and the German Methodist Episcopal church, in the Twenty-eighth ward of the city of Pittsburgh, formerly Birmingham.

No. 1,196. (H. R. 444.) An act to incorporate the Bank of Industry.

No. 1,197. (H. R. 1,092.) An act to incorporate the Fidelity Trust Company.

No. 1,198. (H. R. 959.) A further supplement to the act of Assembly incorporating the Real Estate Savings Institution of Pittsburgh, approved April 12, 1862 (changed to the name of Real Estate Savings bank by act of August 22, 1866), to authorize the sale or transfer by any stockholder of any deposit in said bank, and to change the manner of voting.

No. 1,199. (H. R. 961.) An act to incorporate the Hunters Improvement Company.

No. 1,221. (H. R. 952.) An act to incorporate the New York and Pennsylvania Coal Company.

No. 1,273. (H. R. 545.) A further supplement to an act to incorporate the House of Refuge of Western Pennsylvania, approved April 23, 1872, A. D. 1859, to confirm the purchase of certain real estate in Washington county, by the said House of Refuge (now Pennsylvania Reform School), and to authorize the Board of Directors of said Pennsylvania Reform School to execute bonds and mortgages.

No. 1,290. (H. R. 1,020.) An act to incorporate the Pope Sick Relief Company of Pittsburgh.

No. 1,295. (H. R. 1,067.) An act to incorporate the Keystone Boulevard Company.

No. 1,296. (H. R. 913.) An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh Iron, Coal and Steel Company.

No. 1,256. (H. R. 1,005.) An act to incorporate the Allegheny City and M'Keesport Rock Bridge Company.

No. 1,257. A supplement to an act amendatory to an act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Mahoning Coal and Mining Company."

No. 1,300. An act granting right of way over, &c., having one full rate prepaid and forwarded, are only chargeable at the office of delivery with the deficient postage on the prepaid rate, that is, 3 cents for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof not prepaid, instead of 6 cents, as has been the custom to charge under the new code. This opinion, however, only refers to matter partially prepaid with not less than full rate. Letters entirely prepaid or having less than one full rate prepaid, if forwarded, are still subject to the charge of 6 cents for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof. Mail matter other than letters, also newspapers, magazines, &c., to regular subscribers, should not be forwarded unless fully prepaid by stamps affixed, but should such matter by inadvertence reach its destination without being fully prepaid, double the unpaid rate should be collected on the unpaid portion before delivery.

Extension of the Free Letter Delivery System.

Under the act of Congress of March 3, 1873, which provides for the extension of the free delivery system by letter carriers from July 1, 1873, "to every place containing a population of not less than twenty thousand," the following places, according to the census of 1870, will be entitled to the benefits of the free delivery service:

	Population.
Charleston, S. C.	48,956
Scranton, Pa.	26,093
Columbus, Ohio	31,274
Patterson, N. J.	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.	32,260
Mobile, Ala.	32,034
Fall River, Mass.	26,766
Springfield, Mass.	26,703
Peoria, Ill.	22,487
Covington, Ky.	24,505
Quincy, Ill.	24,053
Evansville, Ind.	21,830
Oswego, N. Y.	20,910
Elizabeth, N. J.	20,838
Savannah, Ga.	28,233
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20,080
Camden, N. J.	20,045
Davenport, Iowa	20,038
St. Paul, Minn.	20,031

It is the intention of the Postoffice Department to extend the service to other cities which can give satisfactory evidence of a minimum population of 20,000 since the taking of the census of 1870.

Pay of Navy Officers.

The following highly important circular has just been issued from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1873.

SIR: The act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30th, 1874, and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1873, makes a new provision of pay for officers on the retired list, who have been or may be hereafter retired after forty years' service, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years, in conformity with the act of December, 1861, (12 stat. 369), and its amendments dated June 25th, 1864, (13 stat. 183), or those who may be retired from injuries received resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or disability incurred in the line of duty, or from sickness or exposure therein, giving them in lieu of the pay provided by the act of July 16, 1870, seventy-five per centum of the pay and emoluments of the grade or rank which they held at the time of their retirement.

After a careful consideration of the foregoing provisions, and consultation with the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, I am of the opinion that the proper interpretation of the law will give to each officer to be benefitted by the act seventy-five per centum of the sea pay now authorized to the grade, (if a staff officer), or to the rank, (if a line officer), which he held at the time of retirement. For example, a Paymaster, retired during his first five years of service as Paymaster, would be entitled to seventy-five per centum of the pay of a Paymaster in his first five years' service, and the same principle would obtain as to all officers whose pay is affected by length of service.

In regard to the question referred to this office, whether or not a retired officer of the staff is entitled to pay on the retired list according to the relative rank, it is my opinion that the rank being only relative does not carry the pay. The law providing pay for paymasters and surgeons on the active list gives them seventy-five per centum of the pay of paymasters or surgeons simply, and not as captains or commanders, and the same principle should govern payments to these officers on the retired list.

It is evident that the words "grade" or "rank," in the act of March 3, 1873, were intended to apply to officers who were paid according to grade as well as rank on the active list.

As to the date from which the provisions of the act relating to the employment of retired officers on the active list, and to the increased pay of a promoted officer are to be considered as in force, I have to say, that, in my opinion, the date the act was approved (March 3, 1873) is the date on which these provisions take effect. Any officer, however, on the retired list who, at the date of the act, was on duty under orders from the Navy Department, will be entitled to his duty pay until relieved up to any period previous to the first of July next; the prohibition in the proviso applying only to putting them on duty after the date of the act.

I find upon a careful examination of this subject that the decisions and rulings have been uniform, that where provisions of a general nature have been included in appropriation acts they have been construed as binding from the date of the approval of the acts.

The question has been presented, whether the length of time an officer is borne on the retired list affects his pay. It does not. An increase depending on length of service inures only to officers on the active list. After retirement an officer's pay is not modified by time or by his promotion in rank or grade.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. M. BROBHEAD,
Comptroller.

Approved:
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Japanese Mission.

It is understood that J. C. Goodman, of the *Territorial Enterprise*, Virginia city, Nevada, is being strongly urged by the Pacific Senators and Members for the vacancy on the Court of Yeddo through the resignation of Mr. Delong.

The President Goes to New York.

The President intends leaving here to-morrow with his family on a visit of several days to New York. He will then return here, and about the middle of April make a short trip to his farm near St. Louis. The President contemplates at present no further journeys, but will spend his time during the summer quietly at his cottage at Long Branch.

The Weather Signal Service—Wonderful Progress of Meteoric Science in the United States—Historical Review—Purposes and Utility of the System, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1873.

One of the most useful enterprises undertaken of late years by this government is the daily report of the meteoric condition of the different parts of the United States. The progress of the data thus secured and the official declaration of the same reported at the time, are not only of permanent service to the science of meteorology, but are of practical utility. The boating and harvesting of crops and the numerous interests of commerce, especially on our great lakes, are more or less benefited. The flying of cautionary signals has caused vessels to lie in the smooth waters of the harbor to await the passing of the forewarned storm, or those which have disregarded these carefully noted warnings, have stranded in leaving port, or have been tossed and torn, if not wrecked. But there is even a more general utility than this. Hardly a person can now be found in the land, possessed of ordinary education, who has not heard of "Old Probabilities." His wonderful forecast of storms and fair weather have been watched daily by millions, and his almost invariably successful prognostications have made this sobriquet an household word in American homes from Maine to California. Rural almanacs and rustic weather prophets, with their talismanic signs and deductions, accepted with a flexibility of faith very much as the pagan believes the prophecies of his oracles, have had their day and have gone out of date. The clerk of the weather, needing refractory on occasions of May day festivals, or whose traditional delight in diluting the ardor, mental and spiritual, of the Knights of St. Patrick, or drenching or scorching the patriotic of the Fourth of July, has at last lost the secret of his mischievous capers, and if he still has the power to marshal his sunshine and shower, he has been deprived of his long undisturbed privilege of catching people away from home when he plays his pranks.

In the brief space of two years and six months since the weather signal service has been established, the science of meteorology in the United States has become a necessary part of the daily life of a large majority of its people. Next to the immediate concerns of their homes and the affairs of their government, they look for the programme of the weather. The development of the weather signal service has now become a fixed fact, a review, therefore, of its progress, and how the results are obtained, will, I have no doubt, prove an interesting subject.

The instruction of the army in military signaling and telegraphy and for supplying it with the necessary apparatus, though previously conducted on an experimental basis more than as a permanent and indispensable branch of the service, since 1870 has been prosecuted with a degree of organization and success which promises to materially simplify the difficulty of moving large bodies of troops or fleets of vessels, and to constitute an essential element of tactical operations whether on the march or in battle. Various methods of perpetuating and extending the knowledge of the signal service have been considered by the officers in charge, and in order to secure uniformity a "Manual of Signal Service Drills" has been prepared and issued to the various military posts. Signal schools of instruction have been established at Fort Whipple in Virginia, the Military Academy at West Point, and in the Department of Missouri.

The successful and responsible organization of a Military Signal Corps has led to a further extension of the service to a uniform course of instruction to apply to officers of the army and navy and marines, and also a designated number of selected non-commissioned officers and privates. These three arms of the fighting branch of the service therefore have the advantages of the same system of signalling, which will enable them to act in concert when their movements might at any time be co-operative. The practical tests of such a system have been made on the most sanguine expectations of its projectors, and for military or naval purposes, whether on the skirmish war of frontier scouting, the utility of the signal service has passed beyond the regions of doubt.

On February 9, 1870, these satisfactory results in the original duty contemplated for the signal corps were supplemented by diverting the practical skill of its officers and men into a still wider field of operations. On that date the Congress of the United States passed a joint resolution to authorize the Secretary of War to provide for taking meteorological observations at the military stations and at other points in the interior of the continent, and for giving notice on the northern lakes and seaboards of the approach and force of storms. By letter of the Secretary of War of February 26, 1870, and in general orders No. 72 from the Headquarters of the Army, March 15, 1870, the Chief Signal Officer of the army was charged, subject to the direction of the Secretary of War, with the special duties of the observation and giving notice, by telegraph and signal, of the approach and force of storms, under the provisions of the above resolution. The undertaking thus imposed upon the Secretary of War was for the benefit of the commerce of the United States. It was therefore expected that all commanding officers would afford every facility for its successful execution, and all scientific establishments, commercial associations and others were requested to aid by their co-operation in its accomplishment.

To meet the additional duty placed under the direction of the Chief Signal Officer, on and after the later of the Signal Bureau of the War Department was distributed to other two additional heads. First the Division of Signals proper, to embrace the system of military signals and telegraphy, and to have charge of the instruction of officers and men of any branch of the service designated for that duty. Second, the Division of Telegrams and Reports for the Benefit of Commerce. The organization of this new and novel service, in accordance with general orders, was immediately commenced by Brevet Brigadier General and Chief Signal Officer of the army. That officer, in his first report, in speaking of the indigency of this work, says: "The duty thus imposed upon the Department was one for which the popular mind had been in some degree prepared by the recorded labors and theories of its predecessors, and the detached efforts made at different times to accomplish the ends in view, but without fixed organizations and with necessarily contracted plans. The undertaking upon a scale of such magnitude as that provided by the act has not been generally contemplated even in this country." A careful examination of European forms and consultation with experienced physicists in the United States, readily determined the substance of the meteorological observations and reports that ought to be made. The observations at the outstart, though very complete as to the accuracy and scope of the data reported, still lacked the unity of system and the concert of subjects of practical and scientific inquiry and greater detail in the character of those which had already been adopted and made. In order to make the results of the observations available, satisfactory arrangements were made with the principal publishers of the country. A cipher to be used in the transmission of reports from the different stations at any point, however remote, to the chief office in Washington, was devised and perfected to such a degree that intelligence obtained from a single word "report" could not be written in full with the use of less than sixty words. A system of telegraph reports, at intervals of eight hours, was adopted, it being found that a storm of magnitude would rarely progress more than three hundred miles in that time, and it was hoped with a proper arrangement of stations of observation that no great atmospheric disturbance would be unnoticed, or, as part of, a storm would so rapidly progress in the intervals between the reports as to prevent the tracing of its course, or to permit it to be in advance of the report which should give warning of it.

In the first designation of stations of observation it was proposed to cover the Northern, Middle and Atlantic coast and the Gulf, selecting points outlying many hundred miles toward the course of ordinary storms and from which the tidings should outstrip the storm by some hours. Arrangements were made that the observations should be simultaneously taken, that is at the same time, and same moment of time throughout the whole system, and the movement of the reports upon the telegraphic wires would be as nearly synchronous as it could be made. Every twenty-four hours a synoptic view of the atmospheric condition over a greater portion of the States and Territories of the United States. It would, it was hoped, enable the atmospheric condition reported at any one station to be followed in its progress, and its did progress, from place to place, by report following report, until it was changed or ceased to be observed. This system of synchronous reports were established on a scale hitherto unexcelled.

The selection of places or stations of observation primary, and from which reports were to be forwarded, was based upon a study of the geographical relations of the points to each other, and to what was known of the general course of storms, and the peculiar situation in reference to the facilities for the necessary telegraphic communication, as well as upon a consultation with some of the best meteorologists in the United States. It was also so arranged that the stations might be changed to meet the changes of time, as the knowledge of the needs of the service and facilities for its discharge were increased.

The stations were divided into two classes:

First, Stations of observation and report, and to which also reports of observations elsewhere made were to be forwarded.

Second, Stations of report alone, or those at which observations elsewhere made are reported.

A question of equal importance with the selection of appropriate points of observation was the employment of suitable persons combining intelligence and entire responsibility. The observations were to possess official exactness, and for part of the observers themselves it was necessary to ensure regularity and promptness in making reports. It was not only necessary that the observers should be of such high discipline, but that they should secure the whole of their time and attention to their duty. For this reason amateur meteorologists, or casual employees, were out of the question. The law in its scope required that competent men should make careful observations and report them under such rules as might be prescribed, and that the data sought and accepted at all times and at all hours, and pass all these requirements enlistments for the special service were made competetive. The experienced signal service officers and men who had been enlisted were and are enrolled for the general service as Observer-Sergeants, and with the pay and allowances made are of a class admirably adapted to the work. In point of discipline they are held to their duty by their military oath, and subject to military penalties for any neglect of it, and they obey military orders.

The provision of instruments and their proper use was another subject of leading importance. Each station was equipped with one standard thermometer for observing the approach of storms; one standard thermometer to indicate temperature; one standard psychrometer (Sallette & Hoddy), to show the humidity of the air; one maximum thermometer, and one minimum thermometer for showing the highest and lowest temperature; one anemometer (Robinson's) or wind gauge for determining the direction and pressure of the wind; one anemometer or wind vane for pointing the direction of the wind; one pluviometer or rain gauge for finding the rain fall, and one clock for time corrected daily from standard time at Washington. Full instructions for the placing in position and use of instruments were also forwarded with them. The instruments were all made upon similar plans and precision to insure standard uniformity compared and regulated by the standards at Washington. The rules for observations required that readings of instruments should be made at each station in certain fixed successions, and order of precedence, that the readings should commence at the same moment of time; that before they were reported the reductions shall be made for instrumental errors and the actual corrections had for the instrumental errors which have been shown by comparison with the standard.

In view of the dangers of fall navigation, it was first determined to provide for the lake section of stations at the earliest practicable moment. On October 10, 1870, orders were issued to twenty-five stations, to report by 7 A. M. each day, at the following named stations: Washington, D. C.; New York City, N. Y.; Boston, Mass.; Chicago, Illinois; St. Louis, Missouri; Cincinnati, Ohio; New Orleans, Louisiana; Nashville, Tennessee; Mobile, Alabama; Montgomery, Alabama; Augusta, Georgia; Buffalo, New York; Rochester, New York; Oswego, New York; Cleveland, Ohio; Toledo, Ohio; Detroit, Michigan; Milwaukee, Wisconsin; St. Paul, Minnesota; Minnesota, Minnesota; Duluth, Minnesota; Omaha, Nebraska; Cheyenne, W. T.; Pittsburgh, Pa.; Key West, Florida, and Jacksonville, Florida. These observers reported at their posts by October 16, 1870.

The telegraphic transmission of the regular reports was now to be arranged in order to commence the operations of the service, trusting to future developments for the perfection of the machinery of this branch of the duty. A careful study of the question resulted in the organization of a feasible plan. Seventeen working forms of circuits were prepared. The extensive lines of the Western Union Telegraph Company and the co-operating companies, the International Ocean Cable Company and Northwestern Telegraph Company were divided into circuits. These circuits reached in their compass every station of observation and report; each circuit thus provided for a certain group of stations. This group arranged, the working forms of circuits prepared, presented minutely the telegraphic labor needed for the movement of the messages of each group; for the exchange of message reports between different groups; between different places in different groups, and finally for the assembling of all the dispatches in Washington.

The observers were at their posts and ready for duty. The head office at Washington had been advised by the various telegraphic companies that they would be able to commence the regular transmission of reports on November 1, 1870. Orders were sent to all the stations fixing the exact time for the commencement of work. In compliance with these orders on November 1, 1870, at 7 A. M., the first systematized synchronous meteoric reports ever taken in the United States were received from the instruments by the Observer Sergeants of the signal service at twenty-four stations, and placed upon the telegraphic wires for transmission. With the delivery of these reports at Washington on the same day, reports of the weather at 7 A. M. from twenty-five cities and ports to which it had been arranged to send them were made by 9 A. M. of the same day, commenced the practical working of this division of the weather signal service. The combined reports on the same day the tabular bulletins were set up, published and forwarded at twenty-four cities. The bulletined and forwarded at twenty-four cities. The dissemination of this information was by exhibition at the rooms of the Boards of Trade and Chambers of Commerce and other public places in the principal cities. The Press associations also received copies from the head office and telegraphed them to the various newspapers over the country, thus reaching the people generally. Maps of similar style were also exhibited in the office of the Chief signal Officer, and during the sessions of the Congress in the Hall of the Representatives at the Capitol. The next step was the preparation of graphic weather cards, upon which the meteoric conditions were exhibited by printed symbols and figures for the reading of the instruments placed at each station. The publication of these charts is also made at the chief cities of the Union.

The promulgation of the official deductions or forecasts, based upon the reports received, were not entered into until after a series of experiments testing the working of the system, the accuracy of the observations and the promptness with which the reports would be received. The issue of synopses and probabilities, as they are styled, was commenced by the office on February 19, 1871, and has been kept up thrice daily ever since. These synopses consist of a synoptic view of the meteoric condition of the United States, as determined from the data received at each regular report.

The probabilities are the deductions made by the office, from the data in its possession at the time of each report, as to the meteoric conditions probably to be for the eight hours next ensuing.

Copies of these synopses and probabilities are furnished at the moment of issue to the different press associations for transmission throughout the country, and are also printed upon the graphic weather charts.

The results are thus arranged for publication at the various points and cities of the United States, by means of weather maps and bulletins, the issue of graphic charts, tabulated meteoric reports and the synopses and probabilities.

A further extension of the utility of the service was made in October, 1871, after a series of satisfactory experiments, by the display of cautionary signals at twenty ports on the Atlantic and the Gulf coast and the northern lakes. The cautionary signal adopted was a red flag, with a black square in the center by day and a red light by night, displayed at the office of the observer and other prominent points throughout any city. The use of signals is ordered by telegraph from Washington, they being ordered up and down by no other authority. These signals indicate, from information received at the central office in Washington, a probability of stormy or dangerous weather at the post or place where displayed, and that the danger appears to be so great as to demand precaution, on the part of navigators and others interested. When no signal is displayed there is no cause for precaution at that station.

The display of the cautionary storm signal had practical effect for the first time in the United States on the night of Tuesday, October 26, 1871, when the signal was ordered, at 7 P. M., to be displayed at the port of Oswego, New York. The signal was ordered down at 5 A. M. on Friday morning, October 27.

During the year 1872, arrangements were made, at the request of Boards of Trade of cities in the river valleys, to add to the telegraphed bulletined reports a system by which reports were to be received by 7 A. M. each day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable on and after April 7th, at the office of the Treasurer. Books will be closed from the 2d to the 7th proximo, inclusive.

WILLIAM LOEFFLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, NO. 99 FIRST AVE.

DIVIDEND NO. 19.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable on and after April 7th, at the office of the Treasurer. Books will be closed from the 2d to the 7th proximo, inclusive.

WILLIAM LOEFFLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1873.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, NO. 99 FIRST AVE.

DIVIDEND NO. 20.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on its Capital Stock, payable on and after April 7th, at the office of the Treasurer. Books will be closed from the 2d to the 7th proximo, inclusive.

WILLIAM LOEFFLER,
Secretary and Treasurer.

Pittsburgh, March 31, 1873.

QUARTERLY DIVIDEND.—

ALLEGHENY NATIONAL BANK, PITTSBURGH, PA.—The Directors of this Bank have this day declared a Quarterly Dividend of THREE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last three months, payable forthwith free of tax.

J. D. SCULLY, Cashier.

Pittsburgh, April 1, 1873.

WANTED—

SEVENTY-FIVE MEN

To Canvass the Names for the CITY DIRECTORY. Must be good, place pleasant and willing to work. Apply to H. BOONE, Room No. 9, second floor, 55 Ninth street.

GEO. H. THURSTON.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Transportation Question.

Meeting of the Senate Committee.

Senator Cameron on His Tour.

United States Minister at Berlin.

Mr. Bancroft Has Not Resigned.

Letter Postage and Free Delivery.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1873.

The Transportation Question.

The Select Committee on Transportation Routes to the Seaboard held a very important meeting to-day to consider the scope of the inquiry entrusted to them, and to lay down their line of operations. Mr. Windom, chairman of the committee, submitted the following propositions as heads for the inquiry: *First*, as to the power of Congress, under the Constitution, to regulate and control the railroads in the transportation of mails; *second*, what would be a fair compensation for the carriage of the mails; *third*, as to the best methods of securing the cheap transportation of western produce to markets; *fourth*, how far can the government go in the establishment of railroads subject to its direct control. This committee promises to be one of the most important in Congress. The inception of its duties is hostility to railroad corporations. Mr. Hinckley, President of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, appeared before the committee today, but they could not hear him. He was requested to be present at their meeting fixed for next Tuesday at New York.

The result of the investigations of this committee will exercise a directing influence on the question of the construction of interior lines of transportation, and in this respect is or great importance to the future prospects of the measures now pending in Congress.

Senator Cameron and Friends En Route South.

Senator Cameron and wife, and Mrs. Dr. Bobbs, of Indianapolis, Postmaster General Creswell and wife, and Senator Howe, of Wisconsin, and wife, left in a special car this evening for the South. The party are the guests of General Cameron, and their route will take them through Wilmington, Charleston, Savannah, Atlanta, Montgomery and Selma to New Orleans. Thence the party will return to Florida, and after a few days' sojourn there will proceed to Memphis, thence to Indianapolis and Pittsburgh, home. This is the route as at present laid down. It will, of course, be governed by the wishes of the party. The journey will consume about three weeks. Every preparation has been made for an enjoyable time.

Mr. Bancroft Has Not Resigned.

The President, in conversation to-day, remarked that the statement that Mr. Bancroft had resigned the post of Minister to Germany, is incorrect. Nothing has been said on that subject for two years. Mr. Delong, it is understood, will resign the post of Minister to Japan.

Insufficient Letter Postage.

The opinion of the Attorney General in regard to the unpre-paid portion of postage on letters is substantially as follows, and is promulgated officially by the Postoffice Department:

The opinion of the Attorney General is to the effect that letters weighing over ½ oz., having one full rate prepaid and forwarded, are only chargeable at the office of delivery with the deficient postage on the prepaid rate, that is, 3 cents for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof not prepaid, instead of 6 cents, as has been the custom to charge under the new code. This opinion, however, only refers to matter partially prepaid with not less than full rate. Letters entirely prepaid or having less than one full rate prepaid, if forwarded, are still subject to the charge of 6 cents for each ½ oz. or fraction thereof. Mail matter other than letters, also newspapers, magazines, &c., to regular subscribers, should not be forwarded unless fully prepaid by stamps affixed, but should such matter by inadvertence reach its destination without being fully prepaid, double the unpaid rate should be collected on the unpaid portion before delivery.

Extension of the Free Letter Delivery System.

Under the act of Congress of March 3, 1873, which provides for the extension of the free delivery system by letter carriers from July 1, 1873, "to every place containing a population of not less than twenty thousand," the following places, according to the census of 1870, will be entitled to the benefits of the free delivery service:

	Population.
Charleston, S. C.	48,956
Scranton, Pa.	26,093
Columbus, Ohio	31,274
Patterson, N. J.	33,579
Kansas City, Mo.	32,260
Mobile, Ala.	32,034
Fall River, Mass.	26,766
Springfield, Mass.	26,703
Peoria, Ill.	22,487
Covington, Ky.	24,505
Quincy, Ill.	24,053
Evansville, Ind.	21,830
Oswego, N. Y.	20,910
Elizabeth, N. J.	20,838
Savannah, Ga.	28,233
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	20,080
Camden, N. J.	20,045
Davenport, Iowa	20,038
St. Paul, Minn.	20,031

It is the intention of the Postoffice Department to extend the service to other cities which can give satisfactory evidence of a minimum population of 20,000 since the taking of the census of 1870.

Pay of Navy Officers.

The following highly important circular has just been issued from the Treasury Department:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
SECOND COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, March 28, 1873.

SIR: The act of Congress making appropriations for the naval service for the year ending June 30th, 1874, and for other purposes, approved March 3d, 1873, makes a new provision of pay for officers on the retired list, who have been or may be hereafter retired after forty years' service, or on attaining the age of sixty-two years, in conformity with the act of December, 1861, (12 stat. 369), and its amendments dated June 25th, 1864, (13 stat. 183), or those who may be retired from injuries received resulting from long and faithful service, from wounds or disability incurred in the line of duty, or from sickness or exposure therein, giving them in lieu of the pay provided by the act of July 16, 1870, seventy-five per centum of the pay and emoluments of the grade or rank which they held at the time of their retirement.

After a careful consideration of the foregoing provisions, and consultation with the Chairman of the Senate Naval Committee, I am of the opinion that the proper interpretation of the law will give to each officer to be benefitted by the act seventy-five per centum of the sea pay now authorized to the grade, (if a staff officer), or to the rank, (if a line officer), which he held at the time of retirement. For example, a Paymaster, retired during his first five years of service as Paymaster, would be entitled to seventy-five per centum of the pay of a Paymaster in his first five years' service, and the same principle would obtain as to all officers whose pay is affected by length of service.

In regard to the question referred to this office, whether or not a retired officer of the staff is entitled to pay on the retired list according to the relative rank, it is my opinion that the rank being only relative does not carry the pay. The law providing pay for paymasters and surgeons on the active list gives them seventy-five per centum of the pay of paymasters or surgeons simply, and not as captains or commanders, and the same principle should govern payments to these officers on the retired list.

It is evident that the words "grade" or "rank," in the act of March 3, 1873, were intended to apply to officers who were paid according to grade as well as rank on the active list.

As to the date from which the provisions of the act relating to the employment of retired officers on the active list, and to the increased pay of a promoted officer are to be considered as in force, I have to say, that, in my opinion, the date the act was approved (March 3, 1873) is the date on which these provisions take effect. Any officer, however, on the retired list who, at the date of the act, was on duty under orders from the Navy Department, will be entitled to his duty pay until relieved up to any period previous to the first of July next; the prohibition in the proviso applying only to putting them on duty after the date of the act.

I find upon a careful examination of this subject that the decisions and rulings have been uniform, that where provisions of a general nature have been included in appropriation acts they have been construed as binding from the date of the approval of the acts.

The question has been presented, whether the length of time an officer is borne on the retired list affects his pay. It does not. An increase depending on length of service inures only to officers on the active list. After retirement an officer's pay is not modified by time or by his promotion in rank or grade.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

J. M. BROBHEAD,
Comptroller.

Approved:
GEO. M. ROBESON,
Secretary of the Navy.

The Japanese Mission.

It is understood that J. C. Goodman, of the *Territorial Enterprise*, Virginia city, Nevada, is being strongly urged by the Pacific Senators and Members for the vacancy on the Court of Yeddo through the resignation of Mr. Delong.

The President Goes to New York.

The President intends leaving here to-morrow with his family on a visit of several days to New York. He will then return here, and about the middle of April make a short trip to his farm near St. Louis. The President contemplates at present no further journeys, but will spend his time during the summer quietly at his cottage at Long Branch.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—FOR RENT, TWO COMMUNICATING Rooms, on second floor, with Board, at 296 Penn street.

BOARDING—TO LET, FURNISHED Front Room, with or without Board, can be had immediately by appling at 43 Anderson street, Allegheny.

BOARDING—A FEW BOARDERS CAN be accommodated at a private family, with Rooms and Suites of Rooms. House pleasantly located, with Cherry Grounds, in Allegheny city, about ten minutes walk from Suspension Bridge. Reliable reference required. Address Lock Box K, Pittsburgh Postoffice.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MR. P. M. DAY WISHES to buy Twenty Thousand Acres of Kansas Lands at the lowest cash price. Post-office address-Sparta, Washington county, Pennsylvania.

PERSONAL—WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a supply of large and heavy Lace Leather, of Page's Patent, the best in the city. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., corner Fourth avenue and Smithfield street.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—HOUSE—A FRAME House of 7 Rooms; $20 per month. Inquire of S. H. DENNISTON, corner Penn and Franklintown avenues.

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY WAREHOUSE, Office and Cellar, No. 348 Penn avenue. Apply to W. J. A. KENNEDY, Agent, 98 Fifth avenue, second floor.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—AN UNFURNISHED front Room and a Furnished Room, within five minutes' walk of the Postoffice. Inquire at 153 Third avenue.

FOR RENT—TWO-STORY BRICK Store, with Dwelling House attached, No. 20 Smithfield street, near Second avenue. Inquire at 119 Diamond street.

FOR RENT—ROOM IN SECOND STORY of Masonic Bank Building; large, airy and comfortable. Possession immediately. Inquire of GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

FOR RENT—NO. 96 FOURTH AVENUE —The United Savings Bank being about to remove to the corner of Second avenue and Smithfield street, will let their present Offices.

FOR RENT—ROOMS—THREE ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, or Gentlemen, in a pleasant locality. Inquire at Dr. AHL'S Drug Store, corner Wylie avenue and Fulton street.

FOR RENT—IN ALLEGHENY CITY—Dwelling House with 8 Rooms and large Side Yard, pleasantly situated on Bidwell street. Also, Dwelling House with 5 Rooms, on North avenue, next door to corner of Grant avenue. Inquire at No. 66 Third avenue, Pittsburgh.

FOR RENT—NO. 12 CLIFF STREET—House of 12 Rooms, handsomely finished, Gas, Hot and Cold Water, Closet on Second Floor, and large Stable. Fine location, splendid views. Apply at Bank of Pittsburgh or on premises. Immediate possession.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY Residence, on the Perrysville Plank Road, one mile from Allegheny City, containing 8 rooms, including 11 Rooms with Finished Attic and Wash House, between 3 and 4 Acres of Orchard, Garden and Pasture, Stable, Carriage House, &c. Inquire on the premises, WM. B. NEELY.

FOR RENT—PATTERN WORKS—I will lease for a term of years the Venture Pattern Works, corner of Twentieth street and Mulberry alley. The Building is 36 feet front by 120 feet deep, two stories high, on a Lot 100 feet front by 120 feet deep. For the

The Daily Commercial.

TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1873.

THE Chicago *Times* thinks "the new party," if it is to be organized, must be kept free from all suspicion of being an emanation of that unnatural and abortive compact, the Cincinnati-Baltimore fusion of last year. The present position of the Democracy reminds one of a snake in a menagerie. The serpent swallows the rabbit which it must eat or go hungry, but the bulge in its body is suggestive of exceeding discomfort and indigestion.

THE Treasury Department gives notice that the deficiency tax on brewers and distillers will hereafter be assessed from the Internal Revenue Bureau direct. The law in this respect, as far as the survey of the distillery and its liability to a deficiency tax if worked less than eighty per cent. of its capacity, has undergone no change. In collecting this tax the Bureau will decide as to the deficiency through the returns of gaugers and storekeepers, which are to be kept on file in the Department. This is a matter of considerable interest to the brewers and distillers of this district.

A LITTLE while ago the New York *Tribune* virtually declared that the Ku-Klux Klan was merely a mythical organization, having no existence except in the affrighted imaginations of the negroes of the Southern States. And now Democratic, ex-Confederate Kentucky soldiers are writing letters to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, deprecating the Ku-Klux outrages in their State, and showing the necessity for their suppression, realizing at last that they are retarding immigration in the State, hindering the development of its resources, prostrating industry and checking enterprise. No comment is needed.

AT LENGTH the ice embargo on internal navigation is rapidly given way, to the immense relief of the business interests of the entire country. The ice in Lake Michigan has disappeared, and the steamers are again enabled to make their trips, and transport freight for all points east, west and north west, as usual. Some idea of the immense interests dependent on lake navigation may be formed from the fact that there was last week in store at Chicago nearly eleven million bushels of corn and grain stored expressly for lake transportation, and that behind this stock there are millions of bushels of corn and wheat in the cribs and station-warehouses all over the West.

IT IS rumored that one result of the late investigation into the political management in Luzerne county, will be the arrest of a number of prominent Democrats there, who are alleged to have been instrumental in perpetrating the astounding frauds that were committed last October, by which the Republicans were cheated out of power. It is to be hoped the report may turn out to be true, and that every rascally conspirator may get his just deserts. And by the way, it is not a little curious, in view of the incessant, ear-splitting cry of "fraud" by the anti-administration newspapers throughout the country last October when it was announced that General HARTRANFT had been elected Governor of the State, that the first official investigation of that election should reveal frauds to defeat and not elect the Republican candidates. The attention of the home organ of the Democracy is respectfully invited to the study of this interesting fact.

MR. JOHN A. COLEMAN, of Boston, a practical engineer, and who will be remembered as the man who had the fight with a railroad which he told so graphically in the *Atlantic*, has originated a great steam enterprise which has for its object the doing of all the house, heating, and perhaps cooking, of that city—without the aid of fires. By this system, the philosophers of the Hub will bid farewell to the dust and ashes of coal in their domicils; all they will have to do will be to turn a key, as one turns a gas key, and, from the grand main source down town, instead of down in the cellar, there will flow into their radiators as little or as much steam as shall be desired. Competent engineers are said to have pronounced the scheme entirely practicable. If so, and the project is carried into execution, what noble leisure for philosophic reflection and disquisition, and for the successful investigation of the various metaphysical and scientific "ologies" and "isms" indigenous to that particular quarter, our modern Athens will have. Hurry up the steam.

ARE THE municipal authorities of Pittsburgh emulous of winning for this city the distinction of paying less regard to street cleaning and other health measures than any other municipality of equal civilization in the world? It would almost seem so, from the indifference with which they appear to regard the present foul condition of our thoroughfares. The situation calls for immediate action. Unless something is done without delay we may presently expect to see the mortality rate quite largely increased. And apropos of this subject, New York city has adopted a plan for freeing its streets from dirt, which is exceedingly simple in its character, effective in its results, and which we see has been successfully tried here by way of experiment. It is simply this: Abolish the contract system, and throw the street open to every man or boy who owns a horse and cart, and let him make all he can. Where the refuse is deposited let there be an officer to pay a certain fixed price per load, the inflexible rule being "cash on delivery." But let something be done, quickly.

SOME days ago the Secretary of War issued a general order prohibiting officers of the United States Army, either on the active or reserve list, from directly or indirectly attempting to influence Congressional action on military affairs unless called on to do so by the proper authorities. It had for its evident purpose the correction of a great evil, and supposing it to be executed with fidelity, it can hardly fail to result beneficially for the interests of just and impartial military legislation. The New York *World*, however, denounces the order as "wrong in principle and likely to be very mischievous in practice"—and will imminently liable to be made an instrument of injustice and oppression." Considering the past attitude of that paper toward the army of the United States, from the General commanding down to the private in the ranks, this radical change of front from unscrupulous enemy to cordial friend, is as remarkable as it is sudden, and is probably to be adequately accounted for only on this supposition: Not that our contemporary hates the military forces less, but the head of the administration more.

THE CHANCELLOR EXPLAINS.

No person of any intelligence can fail to take considerable interest in the contest which is so firmly maintained between the Berlin government and the Church of Rome. Whatever may be thought of the wisdom or justice of BISMARCK'S ecclesiastical policy, there can be no difference of opinion as to the historical importance of the struggle, or as to the momentous consequences which are dependent upon the issue. This truth is, we suppose, recognized by all tolerably well informed American Protestants in a theoretical way, or as a matter of merely speculative interest, and some of them may find difficulty in realizing the intense exasperation of feeling with which the subject is regarded by zealous adherents of the old faith on this side of the water. At the mass meeting of German Catholics, lately held in Philadelphia, the freest expression was given to the feeling. One of the speakers said: "BISMARCK is no statesman. DIOGENES, in broad daylight, was unable to find a man; but with the aid of ten suns and ten lanterns no one could discover a trace of understanding in the skull of Prince BISMARCK. He is utterly narrow minded, and by the accident of his successes. When I think of BISMARCK, there always rises before my mind a certain beast with a gray skin and very long ears." And this raving was received by the great audience of laymen present with rapturous applause.

DR. LYNCH, Roman Catholic Bishop of South Carolina, in a lecture delivered recently in New York, passes a judgment upon the German Chancellor hardly more flattering, and certainly better adapted to encourage the spirit of Providential interposition for the arrest of his political career. According to Bishop LYNCH, BISMARCK is a modern example of those ancient rulers for whose rebuke prophets were raised up, and for whose condign punishment miracles were wrought. Pride is his ruling trait, and this sentiment has been cherished by indulgence, and nurtured by prosperity, until it is really no longer susceptible of control by any influence within the common order of nature. Having triumphed over Austria at Sadowa, having crushed France at Sedan, and having established the empire in despite of the most energetic and persistent opposition, he was at once filled with ungovernable rage at the thought that there was a power—the spiritual authority of the Church—which even within the limits of his peculiar domain claimed a Divine right of interference. His line of policy was defined on the instant, being marked out for him by the arrogant spirit which had taken complete possession of him, and he resolved that the authority of the Catholic Church, not only resting on Divine sanctions but sustained by the most solemn guaranties and immemorial tradi-

tions should no longer be respected in the empire. In the same lecture Bishop LYNCH, with equal confidence refuses to recognize any purity or elevation of motive in the conduct of Dr. DOELLINGER. Though only a few years ago he was everywhere regarded as one of the greatest Catholic theologians in the world, and for thirty or more years was undoubtedly the brightest ornament of the Church in Germany, his recent attitude toward the Papacy has been determined, according to Bishop LYNCH, by paltry jealousy! He, with other professors of the University of Munich, having resigned their chairs on account of the LOLA MONTEZ scandal, DOELLINGER was charged by his colleagues with selfishness for the manner in which he resumed his professorial functions and the affront rankled in his petty mind until it ended in heresy and schism.

In connection with these opinions concerning Prince BISMARCK'S character and concerning his conflict with the Catholic Church it is interesting to compare the Chancellor's explanation of his ecclesiastical position, as given in a speech lately delivered by him in the House of Peers. The subject under discussion was those paragraphs of the Prussian constitution which are intended to establish the supremacy of the State in ecclesiastical affairs. In the judgment of BISMARCK it is a mere mistake to speak or think of the question thus raised as a religious question in any sense. It has, he said substantially, nothing to do with any hostility, real or imaginary of a so-called evangelical dynasty to the Catholic Church; neither faith nor infidelity is involved in the matter. In the controversy which has arisen, the old, old conflict has come up again, the conflict which went on before CHRIST came into the world, and which is, in fact, as ancient as the human race. It is the struggle for power between the monarch and the priest. Under the name of conflicts between the Popes and the Emperors the subject fills the most important pages of German history during the middle ages, and even up to the dissolution of the German empire. When the last representative of the imperial race of the HOHENSTAUFENS was put to death by a French conqueror, the conqueror had for an ally the contemporary incumbent of the Holy See. And the Popes have been so constantly engaged in extending and strengthening their influence in Germany as elsewhere by means of secular alliances, that the Papacy has always been and is now essentially a political power. To subject the secular power to the sacerdotal is the Papal programme. This programme, however, has not been carried out with equal zeal or success by all the Popes. Some of them have been peaceful and others aggressive, and they have not all been equally successful in combining and directing for conquest the forces and resources at their command. Great Catholic powers have been arrayed against ambitious Popes, and in carrying out their anti-papal policy they have been aided by Cardinals as their Ministers. Prince bishops, with their forces, have aided German armies in fighting against the interests of Rome, and, on the other hand, Protestant kings, under the control of policy, have not only lived on peaceful terms with Popes, but have actually aided in upholding their dominion. Thus FREDERIC the Great was friendly to the Pope, while Austria, a Catholic power, was combating his claims, and at the Congress of Vienna King FREDERICK WILLIAM, an orthodox Protestant, was chiefly instrumental in re-establishing the temporal power, though he afterwards felt compelled to resist Papal pretensions.

By the statement thus condensed the Chancellor shows that the present conflict between Berlin and Rome is merely a conflict of power, independent almost of the religious confession of either party. Whatever peace has heretofore existed between them has been nothing more than a truce which was maintained, however, only at the expense of constant concession on the part of the Prussian government; concessions which it was willing to make because it needed the aid of the Catholic Church. At the close of the war with France, BISMARCK, according to his own account, instead of arrogantly seeking a rupture, as Bishop LYNCH imagines, was most anxious to uphold the old relations between the State and the Church, and he never thought of any other policy until it was forced upon his attention by the manifest purpose of the Ultramontane party to reduce the secular power into a condition of complete subservience to sacerdotal control. It aimed at nothing less, he says, than the introduction of a dualism which would be fatal to German organization and power.

TWO NEW telegraphic cables are soon to be laid between Europe and the United States. One of these, the property of the French Transatlantic Cable Company, will be laid in May and June. The point of departure is a place called Germoe, in Cornwall, the southwestern extremity of England. This place is in a bay which is sheltered from heavy seas, and where the shore end will be protected from injury. Thence it will be laid along the Channel and across the ocean, landing at Freshwater Cove, in Halifax harbor, Nova Scotia. From this point a branch cable will be laid to Hog Island, near the end of Long Island, only fifteen miles from Sandy Hook and but little more from New York. If no serious accident occurs, it is expected that the cable will be in working order to New York by the 20th of June next. The other cable is to be constructed by May 1, of 1874, with a view to laying it in the summer of that year. This line will be submerged from the coast of Ireland to that of New Hampshire. The Board in London and the Council in New York comprise names well known in the commercial world, and if the scheme is successfully carried out, the management believe they will be able to afford the public greater and cheaper facilities for telegraphing.

Facts from the Census.

Some curious facts come to light upon examining the figures of the late returns to manufactures. In addition to the conclusions reached as to the relative importance of several principal cities, in the aggregate of their productions, we learn which State excels in each separate branch of manufacture, and how large a proportion of the country's total production it supplies. Thus, in the manufacture of cotton goods, Massachusetts takes precedence, turning out about one-third of the aggregate production of all the States. Rhode Island also takes the lead in bleaching, boots and shoes (producing nearly one-half of all made in the country), baskets, brushes, cordage, cutlery (over one-half), chairs, spinning and weaving machinery, fish oils, paper, photography, sewing machines, sails, straw goods, wearing apparel, wire, and woolen goods.

New York heads the list in the manufacture of artificial limbs, awnings and tents, bellows, leather belting, billiard tables, bookbinding, cigars, cheese, paper and packing boxes, brooms, carriages, cider, coffee, coffins, paper collars, confectionery, cooperage, dye-woods, engraving, fires, refrigerators, furs, gas, gloves, grease, hair-work, hats and caps, hoopskirts, corsets, wheels, stoves, jewelry, leather, malt liquors, picture frames, malt, matches, millinery, tobacco pipes, pocket books, printing, pumps, regalia, safes, show cases, silverware, soap and candles, starch, sugar, tin, copper and sheet iron ware, tobacco, type, upholstery, varnish, vinegar and wire work.

Pennsylvania claims pre-eminence in the matter of blacking, brass founding, brick, rag carpets, cars, coke, charcoal, chromos, coal oil, drugs, fireworks, stained glass, glass-ware, glue, iron and its manufacture, limes, lumber, general machinery, steam boilers, lead and zinc paints, patent medicines, perfumery, roofing materials, saws, steel, stereotyping and electrotyping, umbrellas and canes, whips and turned and carved wood.

Connecticut stands at the head in bells, firearms, gunpowder, hardware, plated ware, spectacles, and one or two other articles which constitute subdivisions of general heads.

New Jersey leads off in artificial building stone, saddlery hardware, japanned ware, kaolin and ground earths, trunks, valises and satchels.

Illinois is at the head in butchering and in distilling liquors. It also exceeds in the production of packed and packed pork.

Ohio makes the most boats, produces the most dressed flax, and turns out the most wooden ware.

One or two other States are mentioned as pre-eminent in some two or three articles of minor importance, but the above embrace the leading facts of interest to be gathered from the tables.

A SINGULAR case was brought up before the Executive Council of the State of Maine on Thursday last. It appears that a son of a poor man, by the name of Walker, residing in Augusta, got into trouble some years since, and was sent to the State Reform School, where he was kept until about eight months ago, when he was pardoned out and returned home in apparently good health. A short time after his release the boy was taken sick and died quite suddenly, occasioning great grief to his family who seem to have thought highly of the boy. As soon as he was buried, however, the father made a demand upon the school, claiming $400, on account of expenses incurred by him during the child's sickness and as funeral. He was summoned to show why he was entitled to the amount claimed he stated, it is alleged, that the boy was pardoned out before the term for which he had been sentenced had expired, and that it having been fated that he should die when it did, he saw no reason why the authorities were not liable for his funeral expenses, as he would have certainly had to pay them had he not been pardoned when he was. The claim was disallowed by the Executive Council, and the father now threatens to carry the case before the courts.

AN OCCUPATION pursued in various parts of Texas, and peculiar to that State, is the trade generally known as "cattle skinning," A number of daring and not over scrupulous fellows will band together and scour the country at all hours, for the purpose of "skinning" any luckless beef cattle that may be found out of sight of its owner. The cattle are driven into the bush or a ravine, shot down and hastily deprived of their skin, and the carcasses left for the wolves or buzzards. This has become a real nuisance in Texas, and many are making money at the business. The hide of a good steer will bring $5, and as it is all clear money it is bound to pay. Efforts are being constantly made to catch these "skinners," but they are so sharp, that they always elude capture. This is a branch of the cattle trade with which the people of other States are not generally acquainted, but, as the old man said to his son, "it shows what energy and perseverance can accomplish."

It is good to see things through professional spectacles. While nearly everybody is reviling the past winter as the most inclement ever experienced, a butcher calmly remarks that it has been the finest winter for keeping tripe he ever remembers.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Missouri school principal has invented a new system of spelling, in the hope of harmonizing the wide differences of opinion on that subject existing among the teachers of his district.

The straits to which English manufacturers are reduced for cheap coal, compels a leading technical paper to observe that "the day is probably not very far off when it will become matter for full consideration how England may best and most economically draw upon the immense coal seams of Pictou and Cumberland river in Nova Scotia."

The traveler to the regenerated Chicago, who desires to take his ease in his inn, will have his choice of 3,000 rooms at forty-four hotels.

The "Beacon University," a new institution, which is to eclipse Harvard, will be opened next autumn for the reception of freshmen and women.

New and remunerative gold diggings are said to have been found on the Simpson river, northern boundary of British Colombia, about two hundred and twenty miles from the coast and 9,000 miles north of San Francisco.

And now Canada is agitating the question of a prohibitory liquor law. The Legislature of the Province of Ontario has voted to petition the Dominion Parliament for such an enactment.

Some of the voters in one of the White Mountain districts went upwards of a hundred miles by rail to get to the voting place on the recent election day. The long journey was taken on account of the depth of snow in the Notch through which they had to pass.

The Chinese had magnetic carriages with which to guide themselves across the great plains of Tartary, one thousand years before our era, on the principle of the compass.

The British government is about to make some practical effort to check the Chinese coolie trade, which is developing the same iniquities in the China seas as the slave trade did formerly on the coast of Africa.

Our lady readers may be interested in learning that the large number of deaths from small-pox has materially increased the supply of false hair.

New Orleans claims that her annual exports of produce exceed one hundred millions of dollars.

France imports annually 7,000,000 tons of coal, receiving about 4,000,000 from Belgium; 2,000,000 from England, and 1,000,000 from Germany and elsewhere. This dependence on foreign sources for fuel is proving unfavorable to French industry.

The arbitrators on what is known as the "Parragut claim" have made a report, awarding $266,000 to the claimants, equal to $200 for each man engaged on the rebel boats at the capture of New Orleans.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* favors the change of the Presidential inauguration day to May or June, that the danger from stormy weather may be avoided.

A public school teacher in Wisconsin has substituted for corporal punishment occasional doses of castor oil, which, he says, makes the pupils much more dose-like than the old plan.

Already about three hundred and fifty estimates of the cotton crop have been submitted in the Augusta, Georgia, pool. They vary from 3,350,000 bales to 4,100,000 bales.

The New York Tombs is to be demolished to meet the growing wants of commerce.

"A triumph of the newspapers" is the flattering epithet applied to the smoking out of Mr. Caldwell, by no less an authority than Alexander Caldwell, ex-United States Senator.

Women who hold $2,500 worth of property, and pay taxes on it, are declared by the Judiciary Committee of the New York Assembly to be entitled to vote in elections in that State.

Since the inauguration of the hemlock extract enterprise in Michigan, about a year since, nineteen factories for the manufacture of that article have either been put in operation or in course of construction.

Heart disease is reported to be rapidly increasing —a state of things which is said by eminent physicians to be caused by the greater wear and tear of business and the increased mental activity of the age.

And now New York is said to be looking toward a a revival of the whipping post as a remedy for a certain class of people who have not yet learned respect for lawful restraints.

"Fast Day" will be observed somewhat miscellaneously this year. Connecticut and Vermont selecting Good Friday, which this year falls on April 11, while New Hampshire strikes a day earlier, April 10, and Massachusetts a week before that, April 3.

It was stated in a recent debate in the Kentucky legislature that the city and county debts of Kentucky contracted to build railroads and other improvements, would in the aggregate approximate $30,000,000.

The word "humbug" is said to be derived from two Irish words, *uim bog*, signifying soft copper, or pewter, or brass, with which the Irish coinage was debased in the reign of James I. Hence, "*uim bog*" or base money, and humbug for that or any other counterfeit.

The "Pub. Docs." printed by the government in 1872, cost the tax producers of this country the enormous sum of $2,436,092 49.

New Orleans is about to rise in her night and wash her cane clement. Some one in her ballot boxes have been chewed within a brief space of time that popular indignation is at fever-heat.

Illinois is afflicted with "wild-cat" savings banks, which are springing up all over the State; and their officers are strenuously opposed by the enactment of a proposed law requiring public quarterly statements of all banking associations.

The Western Union Telegraph Company is adopting the Stearns duplex instrument extensively, and talks of trying the Little automatic system, now in successful operation between New York and Washington.

Cincinnati made 11,038,829 gallons of whisky in 1872, which is a full barrel for each man, woman and child in that thriving city.

The members of the Iowa Press Association are going to "excurt" to Niagara Falls in June to the extent of $50 a head, if they can get $50 ahead of their business.

The co-operative plan has been adopted at Wilmington, Del., where several families who have carriages have clubbed together and started a co-operative stable, where all the horses and carriages are kept, with only two or three men, instead of a score, to do the work, thus enabling persons of moderate means to keep an equipage who otherwise could not afford it.

A company with a capital of $500,000 has been organized in Kansas for stock raising purposes. Forty thousand acres of land has been bought, and will be stocked with cattle, horses, sheep and hogs.

A Connecticut man swears to an ox which trots its mile inside of four minutes, and offers to enter it for beefsteaks.

German steel is said to be supplanting the English and American article in the Chinese market, owing to its easier manipulation, which is due to its inferior quality.

There is a movement among the railroad engineers throughout the country to have Sunday freight traffic on the railroads abolished.

Any house in Mississippi keeping over five boarders is to be considered a place of public entertainment, and therefore within the scope of the negro civil rights bill.

PERSONAL.

George W. Gibson, a New York patrolman, had the courage to "take the bull by the horns," on Friday last, and thereby gained promotion in the service. A wild steer escaped from the cattle-boats, and rushed wildly through the streets, passing one of the public schools and tossing a little boy into the air. Gibson threw himself in front of the infuriated animal, and, seizing it by the horns, held on until a citizen came to his rescue and killed the steer. In consideration of his intrepid bravery, Gibson was promoted to the rank of roundsman, and received honorable mention at the hands of the Commissioners of Police.

Professor Agassiz is in luck. In addition to the gift of Pennekese Island and $50,000 from his school of natural history, by Mr. Anderson, the Massachusetts Senate has also voted to appropriate $50,000 for the benefit of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Cambridge.

When General Fremont was a candidate for President, one of his ardent supporters, Mr. Hewitt, of Knoxville, Ill., made a vow not to shave or cut his hair till Fremont was President. His present capillary attractions are said to be enormous.

The report that Minister Bancroft has signified his intention of resigning has no foundation in fact. Very recent letters from him, written at Berlin, make no allusion to his alleged wish to retire from diplomatic life.

Captain Dummit, owner of the finest orange grove in the United States, if not in the world, lives with his daughter in a board shanty of one room, with two or three wooden chairs in the line of luxurious furniture, and a well bound copy of Byron and numbers of the *Gentleman's Magazine*, ranging from 1790 to 1805, by way of literature. There's energy for you, "chunks of it."

Miss Beatrice Amore, who is described as a genteel and pleasing American young lady, recently made a successful debut at Malta as *Violetta* in "La Traviata." She was called before the curtain six times, and the Maltese are now busy raising bouquets and sonnets upon her.

Mrs. O'Leary, owner of the mythic cow that kicked over the candle that fired the barn that burned Chicago has opened a millinery store in Michigan.

The following epitaph circulates just now in Paris:

Here lies
Adolph Thiers, small burgher,
President of the French Republic,
who
Gloried the First Empire,
Justified the Second,
Prepared the Third.

General Hancock is to go to Wilmington on the 22d of April, to transfer the Delaware battle flags to the State Historical Society.

M. De Bolleau, who, when Secretary of the French Legation, married a daughter in this country of Thomas H. Benton, is badly implicated in the Memphis and El Paso conspiracy of his brother-in-law, General Fremont. M. de Bolleau was, after he left Washington, Consul General of France at New York, and he has since risen in the French Diplomatic Corps step by step, until he has reached the grade of Envoy Extraordinary. This position, with the retiring pension attached, he will forfeit if included in the sentence of "swindling" pronounced against General Fremont.

The suddenness with which a Georgia Court has dispensed with Joseph F. Curry, the "Prophet of the Dispensation," is startling, if not sad. When Joseph went thither from Massachusetts with his loose ideas and a colony of about two hundred men and women of free-love proclivities, he called himself "Elijah," and set up a prophecy shop under seemingly suspicious circumstances. But what hurt this Elijah was not so much as a visit from the ravens a descent of the vultures of the law, despoiling him both of his hopes and his possessions. The old saying is that "a short horse is soon curried," and Joseph Curry seems to have been a very "short horse." Georgia is thoroughly reconstructed.

The Memphis *Avalanche*, in referring to Commodore Vanderbilt's donation of a half million to establish the Methodist University in Tennessee, remarks that it is the first donation of any kind bestowed on the Weights for cabbage of a Northern State. The princely donation made by the late George Peabody, who was a native of Massachusetts, to establish a Southern educational fund, is probably unintentionally overlooked.

THE Chicago Pork Packers' Association held a meeting last week, with the object of effecting an alteration in the rules of regulating the standard of weights for packed meats. Section 17 of rule 15 of the present rules fixes the standard of weight for boxed meats at from 375 to 425 pounds. The meeting recommended that the standard weight shall hereafter be 450 pounds per box, and all settlements and deliveries shall be on that basis, the excess or shortage to be settled at the current market price at the date of delivery.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS!

McElroy & Dickson,

54

Wood Street.

Black Alpacas,

Japanese Stripes,

Boys' Cassimeres,

New Prints,

D & T Cottonades,

Bleached Goods,

&c., &c.

BULLETIN FOR THIS WEEK

WE ARE NOW READY WITH OUR IMMENSE STOCK OF

SPRING GOODS,

GIMPS, LACES, FLOUNCING, FURNISHING GOODS.

In every department we are offering SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN NEW AND CHOICE GOODS.

LACE DEPARTMENT.
VAL. LACES, THREAD LACES,
POINT LACES,
POINT APPLIQUE LACES,
GUIPURE LACES.

HAMBURG DEPARTMENT—
HAMBURG FLOUNCING,
HAMBURG EDGING,
HAMBURG INSERTING.

TRIMMING DEPARTMENT—
SILK GIMPS, SILK FRINGES,
CROCHET GIMPS.

HOSIERY DEPARTMENT—
BALBRIGAN,
ENGLISH, FRENCH and
AMERICAN MAKES.

COMB DEPARTMENT, New Style—
SHELL, RUBBER, HORN,
SILVER, GOLD and
JET DARTS.

SCARF AND FICHU DEPARTMENT—
EVERYTHING IN THIS LINE
ALL THE NEW and CHOICE GOODS.

RUFFLING AND PUFFING,
STANDARD TRIMMING,
KID GLOVES,
LISLE and KID GLOVES.

AT

Morganstern & Co's

78 and 80 Market Street.

TTSS

Spring Styles

Silk, Cassimere, Fur and Wool

HATS,

SILK AND CLOTH

CAPS.

LATEST NOVELTIES

IN MARKET, AT

PALMER'S

HAT HOUSE,

151 WOOD ST.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.. $778,251 56.

Chartered in 1852.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS from 7 to 9 o'clock. Interest commences on 1st of March, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock inclusive, at the rate of Six Per Cent., compounded on 1st of May and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn for five years, compounded annually in January and July. Books of by-laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS.
GEO. A. BERGER, President. | Hon. WM. PARK, Vice President.
JOHN H. SHINN, JAMES PARK, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer.
D. E. MACKEY, Attorney and Counsel.
A. Bradley, J. P. Graham, A. S. Hall, Wm. K. Nimick, James H. Dilworth, P. Ralms, G. Finkenbine, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert O. Schmertz, Christopher Ege, John H. Bailey, Solicitor.

NUTRINA!!!

1. It Cooks in less time than crushed wheat.
2. It is more quickly digested.
3. It is not pasty or starchy.
4. It will not become sour or wormy.
5. It is far more sweet and palatable.
6. It will cure Constipation and Dyspepsia!
7. It is invaluable to Nursing Mothers!
8. Children will be healthy who use it.

GET IT OF YOUR GROCER.

PAPOMA!!!

Indorsed by many eminent physicians of Pittsburgh and elsewhere, Food for INFANTS and INVALIDS. Remember that Starch is not food. It must be converted into Dextrine either in the stomach or by chemical means. Our process saves the stomach this labor, as well as preserves the whole of the wheat.

Get it at Your Grocer or Druggist.

Nutrio Manufacturing Co.,
1520 SOUTH NINTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

CHANGE OF FIRM STYLE.

The Jewelry Business heretofore carried on under style of H. RICHARDSON & CO., will be conducted hereafter under style of

L. M'INTOSH & CO.,

Without other change in our partnership.

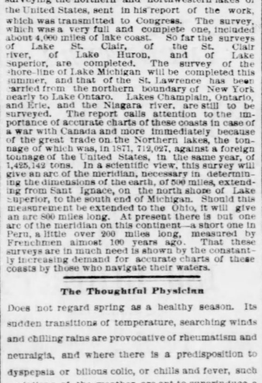
C. O. RICHARDSON,
LEWIS M'INTOSH.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of H. L. FAHNESTOCK, FORTUNE & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by H. L. FAHNESTOCK, who is authorized to use the firm name in liquidation.

H. L. FAHNESTOCK,
WM. FORTUNE,
ALEX. BALLENTINE.

March 26, 1873.

GAS FIXTURES



We are running our SPRING STOCK of Chandeliers, Brackets, Pendants, &c., And offer the Finest and Largest Stock ever brought to the city, embracing all the New Styles and Colors; also the New Styles of GLASS CHANDELIERS.

WELDON & KELLY,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,
147 WOOD STREET, Corner Virgin alley.

LONG & SON,

HOUSE, SIGN AND DECORATIVE

PAINTERS,

Will Remove on April 1st

To No. 34 Smithfield Street,

Second Floor, Opposite Central Hotel.

The Celebrated Coal Cooking Stove

DUQUESNE,

Has been manufactured by us for over three years, in which time several thousand of them have been sold, every one of which has given

PERFECT SATISFACTION.

It is very DURABLE, CHEAP and ECONOMICAL, and every Stove is

Warranted to be a Perfect Baker.

D. DeHAVEN & SONS,

NO. 22 WOOD STREET.

DRY GOODS.

AT

McKEE'S

Dry Goods Establishment,

YOU CAN BUY:

Double Faced Black Alpaca for 25c, worth 30 cents.
Very Fine Alpaca, at $1 25.
Gray Mixed Poplins, at 12½c.
New Style Japanese Cloth, 25c.
Real Japanese Silks, 50c, worth 75c.
Extra Heavy Brown Sheeting, at 12½c.
Bleached Muslin at 12½c, worth 14c.
Good Blenched Muslin, 6c.
Damask Table Linen, 35c, worth 40c.
Ticking from 8c to 50c.
A Very Superior Ticking, at 12½c.
Prints, all grades.

SILKS

In Every Variety, Black and Colored.

Black Silks, best makes, from $1 25 to $5.

Also, at Lowest Prices, a Complete Stock of TOWELS, TOILET QUILTS, NAPKINS, TABLE DAMASKS, TWEEDS, CASSIMERES, COTTONADES, SHAWLS, SUITS, GLOVES, HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, &c., &c.

Complete Stock in Every Line

GOODS ALL NEW AND CHEAP.

☞The best light in the two cities to select by.

Goods Wholesale and Retail.

A. D. M'KEE,

Successor to McKee, Murphy & Co.,

59 Market St., Pittsburgh.

1873.

Ribbons, Millinery and Straw Goods.

ALSO,

White Goods, Embroideries, &c.

ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.,

Importers, Manufacturers and Jobbers

Bonnet, Trimming, Neck and Sash Ribbons

VELVET RIBBONS, NECK TIES,

Bonnet Silks, Satins, Velvets and Crapes,

FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ORNAMENTS, FRAMES, &c.

Straw Bonnets and Ladies' and Children's Hats Trimmed and Untrimmed.

AND IN CONNECTING WAREROOMS,

White Goods, Linens, Embroideries,

LACES, NETS, COLLARS, SETS, HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILING, HEAD NETS, &c., &c.,

Nos. 237 and 239 BALTIMORE STREET,

BARTIMORE, MD.

These Goods are manufactured by us or bought for Cash directly from the European and American Manufacturers, embracing all the latest novelties, unequalled in variety and cheapness in any market.

Orders filled with care, promptness and despatch.

TTSS

Attention, Capitalists!

For a Permanent and Paying Investment, Subscribe to the Capital Stock of the

U. S. Iron and Tin Plate Co.,

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

Capital Stock $400,000. Shares $100 Each.

Tinners, Capitalists, and all persons seeking a SAFE INVESTMENT for surplus means, are invited to investigate the present status of this Company, and the favorable and undisputed basis upon which its Board of Directors assume that the stock will pay a dividend of 40 PER CENT. annually.

Not a box of Tin or Terne Plates has ever been made in the United States, while 75 per cent. of all the plates made in England are imported to this country. In 1872, 2,266,000 boxes of Tin Plates were imported, and for two weeks of 1873, ending January 25, there were imported 47,000 boxes.

A Birmingham (England) paper says: "Of our total shipments of Tin Plates, the United States absorb nearly 75 per cent—the quantity last year showing a trifling increase compared with 1871. We understand that the manufacture is now being undertaken in America, and if the trade, therefore, will be lost to us."

The Company has purchased land for the works near McKeesport, Pa., on the Monongahela River, and in the heart of the Coal and Coke region, and will have railroad and river facilities for all parts of the country, also the Letters Patent of Wm. O. Davies for coating plates, which patent gives this Company 2½ per cent. advantage over any competing manufactory of Tin Plate that may be established.

Stock Books are now open at the Wylie Avenue Savings Bank and Safe Deposit Office, 97 Sixth street, and Second Homestead Bank, 244 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City.

DIRECTORS.

J. D. STROUS, WASHINGTON JARVIS,
D. W. RIGGS, HENRY H. DEMMLER,
H. L. FAHNESTOCK, JESSE H. DAVIS,
WILLIAM O. DAVIES.

OFFICERS.

J. D. STROUS, President and Treasurer.
M. V. B. COWEN, Secretary.
J. D. STROUS is now calling on the citizens, soliciting stock. TTSS

Reynolds' Hams

THE MOST DELICIOUS ARTICLE

ON THE MARKET.

Dealers in want of something choice should try these HAMS.

KNOX & ORR,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,

268 LIBERTY STREEET.

Housekeepers, Attention!

Kim & Sons,

No. 118 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Invite the attention of the public to their stock of

Cooking Stoves and Housefurnishing Goods

TABLE CUTLERY, FIRE IRONS, TEA TRAYS, TABLE MATS, BRITTANIA WARE, SILVER PLATED AND BRITANNIA TABLE CASTORS, TEA AND TABLE SPOONS, KITCHEN FURNISHING, ICE CHESTS, REFRIGERATORS, SAFES, STEP LADDERS, WATER COOLERS, BATH TUBS, CHURNS, FANCY BIRD CAGES.

Money is saved by purchasing at this House.

JUST OPENING,

A Large and Varied Stock of

HARDWARE

AND

CUTLERY,

Bought Direct from the Manufacturers, AT GREATLY REDUCED RATES, AND FOR SALE BY

JOHN P. DEAN,

Wholesale and Retail Hardware Dealer,

81 WOOD STREET, PITTSBURGH.

Bargains in Cutlery and other Goods.

MORRIS P. MILLER. W. H. FORSE. C. B. FORSE

Miller, Forse & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO

WM. MILLER & CO.,

LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,

221 AND 223

Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and Very Superior Old Cabinet.

BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.

Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champagne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

PROCTOR & GAMBLE'S

"Light of Day" Brand

STAR CANDLES.

Are of superior quality and the Standard Brand. Sold by Pittsburgh Wholesale Grocers, and

J. R. HUNTER,

General Agent, 231 Liberty street.

SEWICKLEY NURSERIES.

OUR STOCK OF

TREES FOR SPRING PLANTING

Is very superior, embracing the most approved varieties of Apple, Pear, Peach, Cherry and Plum.

GRAPE VINES, SMALL FRUITS,

Viz: Strawberries, Raspberries, Goose-berries, Currants, &c.; Evergreens, Shade Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Ornamental Plants in great variety.

Ten trains daily from Allegheny stop at the Nurseries, Edgeworth Station.

Orders by mail promptly attended to.

Catalogues sent to applicant s. Address to Pittsburgh.

TTSS JAMES WARDROP.

"OLD RELIABLE"

Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,

ORGANIZED 1829.

CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.

COFFIN, KELLOG & CO., Agents,

Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

TTSS

DRY GOODS.

WILLIAM SEMPLE,

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

New Styles "Hats"

New Ribbons, in new shades.
Flowers, &c., &c., in Latest Spring styles.
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Sets
Ladies' Lace and Embroidered Handkerchiefs.
Ladies' Lace and Linen Collars.

ARRIVING DAILY,

Spring Dress Goods,

IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES, AT VERY LOW PRICES.

Ladies' New Spring Shawls,
Ladies' New Spring Shoulder Scarfs,
New Spring Suits, in Striped, Colors and Black,

ALL AT VERY LOW PRICES,

AT

WM. SEMPLE'S

165, 167 and 169

Federal Street, Allegheny.

JOSEPH HO

OFFER TO THE TRADE A STOCK

Dry Goods, Noti

MILLINERY

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

GEO. B. HILL.....C. HANSON LOVE.....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points.

Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Isidore Coblens,

BROKER,

NO. 58½ FOURTH AVE.

REAL ESTATE,

BONDS AND MORTGAGES,

NOTES AND STOCKS.

Luther S. Kauffman

Stock and Note Broker,

116 SMITHFIELD STREET

ORDERS SOLICITED FOR THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF

STOCKS, BONDS AND MORTGAGES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLS, J. V. McDONALD, JAMES T. BRADY, B. L. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL RUWER, O. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BENTEL, BENJ. SINGERLY, Hon. ROBT. McKNIGHT, HARTLEY HOWARD, H. J. BLANCHARD, DAVID GREGG.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Subscription Books Still Open FOR THE

U. S. 5 Per Cent. Funded Loan.

The last opportunity for holders of FIVE-TWENTY BONDS to get Government 5 Per Cents in exchange.

We will make Exchanges for National Banks, Insurance Companies and Capitalists on the same terms as the Immediate Agents of the Treasury Department.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

Bankers and Agents for the Syndicate,

Cor. Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

MONDAY EVENING, March 31, 1873.

The day closes one of the most stirring of the year, and marked by the most violent fluctuations in money with an increasing stringency toward the close. During the past week the Express companies have been reaping a harvest in carrying currency from the East and distributing it to almost every bank in the rural districts. As moreover will be the first of April the drain of bank notes will probably be checked and in a short time turn eastward. At the present time all the monetary centers are depleted of greenbacks, running bank reserves to the lowest ebb. It is probably owing to this condition of the market that caused the bulls in gold to take advantage of the scarcity of money to make a bold movement and inscribing on their banners "Excelsior," raise the premium to 118¼, and we should not be surprised to see them move it up two points higher, although, for a short turn, the market looks this evening as if it were a sale.

With the advance in gold comes a corresponding depression in stocks. Western Union falling from 86 to 83¼, Pacific Mail from 56¾ to 53¾, Erie from 65¼ to 64, Lake Shore from 93¼ to 91½, Rock Island from 115½ to 113⅜, Ohio and Mississippi from 45¾ to 44¾. Investment shares, such as Fort Wayne, Cleveland and Pittsburgh and Harlem, holding their own in the general demoralization. In the local money market, funds are very scarce and rates high, no new paper finding favor with the banks.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	119	119¼
U. S. Bonds of 1882	116½	116⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116¼	116⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865, new	116⅛	116⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1867	116	116¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	115⅞	116
10-40s	112	112
New 5s	115	115¼
Gold	117¾	118⅛
Currency 6s	114¼	114⅝

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	118¼
United States 6s of '81	119¼
United States 5-20s of 1862	116¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	116¼
United States 5-20s of 1865	116¾
United States 10-40s	112
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	116¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	115¾
Currency Sixes	114

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by Geo. I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

March 31, 1873.	10:30, 11 o'clock A.M.	12:30, 1 o'clock P.M.	1:30, 2 o'clock P.M.	2:30, 3 o'clock P.M.
Gold	117¾	117¾	118¼	118⅛
Canton				
Western Union Tel	86	85¾	83¾	83
Quicksilver				
Pacific Mail	56¼	56¼	53¾	53¾
Adams Express	50	50	50	
Wells, Fargo Express				
American Express	81	81	81	
United States Express				
New York Central	101¾	101¾	101¾	101¾
Erie	64¾	64¾	64	64
Michigan Central				
Michigan Southern	91¾	91¾	91¼	91¼
Illinois Central				
Cleveland and Pitts				
Chicago and N. W.				
Chicago and N. W. pref				
Rock Island	114¾	114¾	113⅝	113⅝
St. Paul	38¾	38¾	38¼	38¼
St. Paul pref	81	81	81	81
Fort Wayne	97¾	97¾	97¼	97¼
Wabash				
Wabash pref				
Fort Wayne				
Ohio and Mississippi	45¾	45¾	44¾	44¾
Toledo Pacific	34¼	34¼	34¼	34¼
Chicago and Alton	112½	112½	112½	112½
Chicago and Alton pref				
Boston, Hart. and Erie	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
Hartford				
New Jersey Central	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Cl. Col. Cin. and Ind	90	90	90	90
Hannibal and St. Jo	40	40	40	40
Iron Mountain				
Atlantic Mail				

—Of the famous Boesel railroad law the Cleveland *Leader* says:

> The Boesel railroad law, notwithstanding the fierce hostility of some old fogies against it, has stood its ground well in the Legislature this winter. Instead of being repealed, as was confidently predicted by some, it was actually strengthened. The only way preparing to vote under it on the Valley Railroad question, it has been amended so as to give it a broader application and larger facilities of use by sparsely settled districts. The bill of Mr. Young, authorizing elections to be called in certain cases, at the request of twenty-five voters, instead of a hundred, as in the original law, and permitting the vote to be taken at the same election as to building or not building instead of a year after, passed the House on Wednesday; and having passed the Senate, is now a law. Further amendments were, however, agreed to by the House, preventing managers of railroads, built under the law, from becoming contractors, and covering other incidental points. We think less of the bill as amended than we did before it was amended; its provisions are looser and less guarded. But we refer to the temper of the Legislature concerning it, to show that if Cleveland had acted under it in building the Valley Railroad, there would have been no difficulty in getting the amendments which the city desired to make proceedings under it safe to the tax paying public.

—Messrs. Robinson Bros., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following telegraphic report of quotation of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penn'a Central	88¾	Phila. and Erie	25¾
Reading	57¾	Lehigh Navigation	38
United Cos. of N. J	120	Pittsburgh	73½
Oil Creek & A. V. R.	31⅝	A. V. R. R. 7-30s	91¾
Lehigh Valley R. R.	59¾	Central Transp'n.	48¾

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for one per cent. cash bonus on 30 days' time, and 1⅝ to 2 per cent. bonus on sixty days, at the following points varying from the market price of the securities named, as follows:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud.	⅜ to 1 below.	2 to 2⅜ above.
C. C. & I. C.	1 to 1⅜ below.	2 to 2⅜ above.
Erie Railway	2⅛ to 2 below.	2 to 2⅜ above.
Han. and St. Jo.	2 to 2⅜ below.	2 to 2⅜ above.
Harlem R. R.	7 to 8 below.	4 to 5 above.
Lake Shore	1 to 1⅜ below.	1⅜ to 2 above.
Northwestern	1 to 1⅜ below.	0 to 0 above.
Ohio and Miss.	⅜ to 1 below.	1 to 1⅜ above.
Pacific Mail	5 to 6 below.	6 to 7 above.
Rock Island	1 to 1⅜ below.	2⅜ to 3 above.
St. Paul	1 to 1⅜ below.	2 to 2⅜ above.
Union Pacific	1 to 1⅜ below.	1⅜ to 1⅝ above.
Wabash	1 to 1⅜ below.	2 to 2⅜ above.
West. Union Tel.	2 to 2⅜ below.	3 to 3⅜ above.
Gold, ⅜ for 30 da.		
⅜ for 60	⅜ to 1 below.	1 to 1⅜ above.

The above rates imply first-class names.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, March 31, 1873.

REMARKS.—As the close of last week left the market so the opening of the new finds it, and we are reported no changes in prices worthy of special mention. The untoward state of the weather has a depressing influence upon trade generally. But we suppose we must bear matters patiently until the country roads are passable. The rivers and railways are all right, but farmers and country merchants, a few mile off the line of river or road might as well, just now, be in China or Japan; for we are assured by a reliable milkman that he "stuck coming down hill, with three horses attached to his milk cart." We have no changes to note in prices which call for special mention. Below we give the ruling rates of the market, with the remark that they are the wholesale prices, unless special mention is made to the contrary:

ASHES—Common soda ash 4¾@5c; refined 6a 6¾c; pots, 9¾@9¾c; pearls, 11c; arsenic, 3¾@3¾c; nitrate soda, 4¾@5c; muck lead 6.

APPLES—Barrels, $2 00@3 00. Fancy $3 00@3 00 per box; prime $2 25@2 50; common $1 50@2 00.

ALES—Following are the figures at which Pittsburgh brewers are sold in the market: X, $2 00 per bbl; XX, $3 00; porter, $10 00; India ale, $11 00.

APPLE BUTTER—The market is quiet with small sales at 40@60c as to quality.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—By reference to the quotations given below, it will be seen that there has been a sharp advance in the leading articles of bacon and provisions. The latest is reported fairly active, with prices tending upwards. Canvassed sugar cured hams have put in an appearance, and as they have been cured and prepared with a special view to meet the wants of this market, a heavy sale for them is anticipated. Below will be found the revised schedule of prices at which sales are made by jobbing house:

Hams, canvassed sugar cured hams 14c; canvassed do 13½c; drcanvassed sugar cured shoulders 8¾c; canvassed do do; plain shoulders 8c; rib sides 8c; do clear rib sides 9¾c; clear sides 10c; breakfast bacon 12c; canvassed do 12½c; uncanvassed dried beef hams 13c; canvassed do 13½c; mess pork, $17 50; ham sausage 10c; lard, in barrels, 9½c; in half bbls, 10¼c; in kegs and buckets, 11c; pigs feet, 6c per kegs, 1@20; in half bbls $1 40.

BUTTER—The receipts are still on the increase, being 74 packages against 28. There is a continued demand for choice grades, for which we follow: Choice fresh roll at 34@36c per lb; prime 25@28c; common to good 20@24c.

BAKING POWDER—Prices have been reduced to the following: ¼ lb cans $1 60 ₰ doz; ½ lb cans $3 00; regular $5 00, and 5 lb cans $17 00 ₰ doz.

BEANS—The supply keeps pace with the demand. The current range is as follows: Good to prime $2 50@3 00 ₰ bush, the latter for white navy.

BEESWAX—We have no change to note. The present rates are 22@25c ₰ lb.

BROOM CORN—The stock in first hands is considered ample for all ordinary purposes. We quote: red 3¾@4c; green 3@3½c; fine 2½@3c ₰ lb.

BAGGING—The present rates for Penn Mill are as follows: Two bush, 37c; two half bush, 45c; three bush, 55c.

CHEESE—The receipts have fallen off, still the supply was equal to the demand. We quote: New York Goshen 17¢@17¾c; Ohio do 16@16¾c; Factory 14@15c ₰ lb.

CONCENTRATED LYE—We have no change to note as relates to prices or demand. Current price $7 50a 8 00 ₰ case.

CARBON OIL—The market was dull yesterday; buyers were refusing to take hold. We quote nominally 18¾@16c ₰ gallon.

CRANBERRIES—The leading houses are well stocked. The present rates are Sackets belle berries $13 ₰ bbl; Eastern $9@11.

CIDER—The receipts are arriving more freely. We note sales at $5 00@6 00 ₰ bbl.

COUNTRY CURED BACON—We can report a good demand at the following prices: Hams, 9@10c; sides 7@8c; for clear shoulders 6@7c.

DRIED FRUITS—Dealers report a fair trade demand at the following, viz: Apples, New Mills, in halves, 6¾@6¾c; mixed 5¾@6c; peeled, 16c; blackberries, 10@12c ₰ lb.

FISH—The receipts are on the increase and prices are weak and lower. We quote at 20@22c ₰ dozen.

FLOUR—Receipts are on the increase, being 1,139 barrels and 561 bbls. The change we have to note in prices is a reduction on wisconsins of 25c ₰ bbl. Following are the ruling rates of the market: National Mills, white wheat, $10 ₰ per bbl; sacks $9 50; Pittsburgh, Southern amber, $9 50 per bbl; sacks $9 10; Monongahela, $9 50 per bbl; sacks $9 10 per bbl; sacks $8 80. Sioux—Choice red winter wheat, $9 25; Rising Sun $8 00; Minnesota Island $8 00; Barns $7 50; Prairie $7 50; Madison Mills $9 00; Walnut $8 75; Lotta $8 75; Gem $8 00; Corn meal $3 00. Rye flour $5 75.

FEATHERS—Market quiet at 65@70c for prime live geese.

GLYCERINE—There is not the slightest change in prices. Trade is reported "looking up." We quote as follows:

Soaps—Hards 12¾@12¾c; A 11¾c; B 11¾c; extra C 11c; C 10¾c; C yellow 10¾c; New Orleans sugars, good, 10c; New Orleans sugars, prime, 10c; New Orleans sugars, choice, 10¾c.

Coffee—Rasted Rio coffee, packages, 27c; loose 25c; roasted Java, 37c. Fancy Rio coffee, 30c; old government Java 35c.

Syrups—Cream, 50@75c; Crystal 55c; H & R XXX 60c; maple flavored 65@65c; Union 60c; Phoenix 60c; white drips $1 20.

Sugars—Crushed 9¾@9¾c; Rangoon 7¾@8c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice 80c; strictly prime 77c; prime 73c ₰ gallon.

Sugar Cured Hams—Fancy 20 to 22 lbs, 14c; extra C 11c; C 10¾c; C yellow 10¾c; New Orleans sugars, good, 10c; New Orleans sugars, prime, 10c; New Orleans sugars, choice, 10¾c.

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Syrups—Cream, 50@75c; Crystal 55c; H & R XXX 60c; maple flavored 65@65c; Union 60c; Phoenix 60c; white drips $1 20.

Sugars

THE VERY LATEST.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Carlist Insurrection—Town of Berga Destroyed by Carlists.

MADRID, March 31.—Dispatches from Barcelona say the situation in that city is grave. Intelligence has reached there that the town of Berga, captured by the Carlists on Friday, had been destroyed by fire by the insurgents, who, before applying the torch, saturated a number of buildings with petroleum. News of the burning of the town created great excitement in Barcelona. The populace were assembling in the streets in large crowds. Disorders were feared, and the authorities were making every effort to allay the excitement and prevent disturbance. Reprisals were threatened against the clergy and a number of known Carlist sympathizers. Berga contained a hospital, several convents, and had over six thousand of a population.

Affairs in Spain Growing Worse.

MADRID, March 31.—Gen. Contreras, Captain General of Barcelona, has resigned, and General Vilande is his successor. It is expected that Catalonia will soon be declared in a state of siege. Acts of lawless violence are of daily occurrence. In Barcelona the burning of churches and massacre of priests are threatened. The authorities are doing all in their power to prevent such outrages. Ten thousand armed citizens maintain order in the city of Malaga, but refuse to admit the regular troops or government customs officers, nor will they allow vessels conveying soldiers to other ports to remain in it port. They provide for their expenses by taxing wealthy residents. In the absence of customs officials smuggling is carried on to a large extent. Serious [illegible] are divided into two parties, moderate and ultra Federalists. The moderates now have control, but the ultras are gaining strength.

Marine News.

LONDON, March 31.—The steamships Parthia, Italy, Baltic, Corinthian, and Westphalia, have arrived out.

STETTIN, March 31.—Arrived, steamship Humboldt, from New York.

HAVRE, March 31.—The steamship Ville de Paris, from New York, has arrived.

European Markets.

LONDON, March 31, 5 P. M.—Consols for money 92¾ @92⅝. American securities—5-20s of '65, 94⅝; do of '67, 93⅜; 10-40s, 89¾; new 5s, 91; Erie Railway bonds 18¾. Tallow 43s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, March 31.—Cotton firm: middling uplands 9¾d; Orleans 9¾d; sales 15,000 bales, of which 10,000 bales were American and 2,000 bales were for speculation and export; February and March shipments from Savannah or Charleston at 9 7-16d. Breadstuffs quiet. California white wheat average 11s 5d a 11s 6d; red 11s 2d a 12s 6d. Red Western corn 27s 6d. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 27s 6d. Pork for 128 Bs. Flour 27s 6d@28s. Corn 27s 6d. Pork for 128 Bs. Cheese 72s. Cumberland middles 32s; short ribs 40s. Shipments of cotton from Bombay since the last report 40,000 bales.

ANTWERP, March 31.—Refined petroleum 40¾ francs.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 31, 1873.

THE ADVANCE IN THE GOLD PREMIUM.

The bound of gold to 113⅝ to-day, causes great excitement, bordering on a panic. No failures have yet been reported, but it is probable that unless the excitement is checked and the markets steadied, some will necessarily occur.

OBITUARY.

Hugh Maxwell, long prominent among the business men of this city, and at one time Collector of the Port, died at his residence in St. Mark's place to-day, aged eighty-five.

Theodore Cozzens, of West Point, died in Paris on Friday last. The deceased was well-known to visitors at the Point.

CRIMES.

Suicide at Cadiz, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CADIZ, OHIO, March 31, 1873.

This morning Samuel Fou son committed suicide by hanging. No reason for his conduct is known. He was a man of intemperate habits, which may account for the delirium which must have actuated him, though he was supposed to be sober for some weeks previous to this. He was born and raised in this place and was an industrious citizen. He leaves a wife and several children.

CASUALTIES.

Panic in a New Jersey Church During Funeral Services.

TRENTON, March 31.—While the funeral services of Rev. Father Macklin were in progress this morning, at St. John's Catholic church, a cracking noise created the impression that the gallery was giving way, and there immediately ensued a fearful panic. In the rush for exit women and children were trampled beneath the crowd, which became immovably wedged about the doors for about ten minutes; meanwhile the women and children were being pitilessly out by stalwart men. Many presented a shocking sight. An excitement was created in the street. Ladders were placed to the windows, and the people thereby taken out. Many of the clergy, of whom there were twenty in the church, jumped out of the windows and went to the residence and announced the safety of the building, but without avail. Soon, however, the panic was allayed and service was resumed. The cracking noise had emanated from kneeling on a board, some fourteen were wounded more or less seriously, but none died.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1873.

INTERNAL REVENUE STOCK.

The comparative receipts of internal revenue for the six months ending January 31st, 1872, and January 31st, 1873, show an increase in the latter on spirits of $2,647,202; fermented liquors $600,254; perfumes $68,578. Commissioner Douglass has sent a civil engineer to South Carolina to complete the surveys of lands for direct taxes. Bonds have been authorized to be redeemed under certain conditions, in order that an accurate map may be made for the use of internal revenue officers in making deeds, and for future [illegible]ment of legal controversies. Tobacco sales as to

[illegible]RSION.

[illegible]as prepared a letter to [illegible] the readiness to ap[illegible]pecial committee, at the [illegible]esent to state their argu[illegible] the postal car question.

The New Furnace at Ironton—Funeral of Dr. Arnold.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, OHIO, March 31, 1873.

The subscription is nearly complete for the new furnace connected with the Ironton Railway mill. The company intend to push things as fast as possible and endeavor to have the furnace in blast by October.

The funeral of Dr. Emel Arnold took place to-day, the Odd Fellows, Knights of Pythias and Druids participated in the ceremonies. There was a very large turn out.

The Comptroller of the Currency yesterday notified the Secretary of the Treasury of the issue of $600,000 in National bank notes during March, and the Secretary will to-day call in the balance of the three per cent. certificates remaining unpaid, which will finally complete the retirement of the whole of the $45,000,000 of the 3 per cents authorized in the act of of July 12, 1870, which authorized the issue of $54,000,000 of National bank notes.

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

PITTSBURGH, April 1, 1873.

	Cents.
H. P. Barham, Pleasantville, Tenn.	3
Edward Orain, New Market, Md.	3
J. Howard, Jersey City, N. J.	3
Michael Hirno, Washington, Pa.	3
Joseph T. Rogers, Brownsville, Pa.	3
Miss Mary Dobson, Cunningham, Pa.	3
Miss A. Myers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	3

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Installation Service.

The installation of Rev. J. H. Crumb as pastor of Plymouth Congregational church, took place Sunday afternoon, March 30th, at Excelsior Hall, Allegheny. The sermon was preached by Rev. J. H. Fairchild, President of Oberlin College, who, from all of this preacher's ablest efforts. The other parts in the service were taken by Revs. P. A. Noble, Spurrier, Gill and Thomas, of this city, and were exceedingly interesting.

Election Frauds.

An information was made yesterday before Alderman Taylor, against a number of election officers of the first precinct of Shaler township, charging them with fraud in counting the returns. The person who prefers the charge, William F. Siebert, was a candidate for Assessor in the township referred to, and it is alleged that a number of the votes cast for him were thrown out. The information will be heard before the Mayor this morning.

Mortuary Report.

PITTSBURGH.

Dr. W. Snively, physician to the Board of Health, reports sixty-nine deaths for the week ending March 30. The causes of death are as follows: Alcoholism, 2; accident, by burn, 1; accident, by railroad, 2; asthma, 1; brain, congestion of, 1; brain, softening of, 1; bronchitis, capillary, 2; Bright's disease, acute, 1; cancer, 1; catarrh, pulmonum, 1; cerebro spinal meningitis, 1; consumption, 11; convulsions, 2; cystitis, 1; debility, 2; enteritis, acute, 2; erysipelas 1; fever, typhoid, 1; heart, hypertrophy, 1; heart, valvular disease, 3; hemiplegia, 1; lungs, congestion of, 6; laryngitis, acute, 1; marasmus 1; malformation, heart, 1; meningitis, sub-acute, 2; metro peritonitis, old age, 1; premature birth, 1; pneumonia, 6; pleuro-pneumonia 2; tabes mesenterica, 1; typhoid fever, 1; whooping cough, 1; injury of abdomen, 1. Total, 69; still births, 5. Of the above there were under one year, 22; from 1 to 2, 5; from 2 to 5, 4; from 5 to 10, 0; from 10 to 15, 0; from 15 to 20, 3; from 20 to 30, 7; from 30 to 40, 8; from 40 to 50, 4; from 50 to 60, 7; from 60 to 70, 6; from 70 to 80, 4; from 80 to 90, 1. Males 31, females 38. Whites 67, colored, 1; total 69.

ALLEGHENY.

Following is the report of Health Officer Hoch, of Allegheny, for the week ending March 30, showing that the number of deaths was 31. Of this number 15 were males and 16 females; whites, 30; colored, 1. The diseases were as follows: Carcinoma, 1; still born, 3; cerebro-spinal meningitis, pneumonia, old age, each 1; inflammation of bowels, consumption, inflamation of brain, unknown, hydrocephalus, scarlet fever, whooping cough, gangrene, peritonitis, indigestion, cramp, carbuncle, uremia, convulsions, apoplia, measles, dropsy, spasm, inflammation of lungs, each one.

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

The Old and Reliable Firm of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.

There is probably no branch of business conducted in our city that is more progressive than the wholesale dry goods and notion trade. It is a pleasure to see the rapid strides made by some of our merchants, and it is a source of pride to compare Pittsburgh with some of the Eastern cities for business. At the head of the dry goods trade here, stands the well known firm of Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co., Nos. 239 and 241 Liberty street. They have been conducting business in Pittsburgh so long, that it would almost appear presumption on our part to attempt to say anything at this time concerning them. But we would like merely to call the attention of our readers to the wonderful progress made by them. A short time ago they found that the building they were occupying was entirely too small for the enormous business that was continually pressing in on them, and they hesitated not a moment about their present building to suit their wants. Now they are in possession of one of the largest and best lighted establishments in the city, in which they are enabled to carry an inexhaustible stock. They are daily in receipt of new goods, which they are offering at the lowest prices in the market, and they feel justified in stating to their friends that in no establishment in the East can better inducements be offered to purchasers than can be had at their house. Merchants visiting the city or those ordering their spring and summer stocks would do well to consult the prices of Messrs. Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co. before making their choice.

DECEDENTS' ESTATES.

Wills Probated and Letters of Administration Granted.

The following is a list of wills admitted to probate and letters granted to Administrators during the month of March, by J. H. Gray, Esq., County Register:

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Elizabeth Neely	Mary Winkler.
Frederick Winkler	James McCormick, Harrison Mack.
John D. McCormick	Hannah Glenn, Wm. Thompson.
Alexander Glenn	Dorothea Hoffman, Benjamin F. Bakewell, B. Gilford Bakewell.
Lorenz Hoffman	Thomas M. Stewart, Addison M. Cameron, Wm. Hamilton.
Nancy Bakewell	Mary Ann Tesh, Wm. Bell.
Robert Scott	George Gerber.
Margaret Stewart	Elizabeth Krieg.
Wm. W. Brown	Francis Bradwell, David M. Park.
Peter Tesh, Jr.	Robert McClaskin.
Sarah Shallenberger	Joseph Coulter, J. H. Fowler.
Christian Gerber	Mary McLean.
Joseph Krieg	Wm. Shallenberger, Frank W. McLean.
L. Winter Frithe	H. G. Griffin.
Jacob Bradwell	Wm. J. Steels.
Almira Park	Frank Semple.
Priscilla McClaskin	Charles J. Clarke.
John Coulter	Hugh B. Jones.
Wm. McLean	Hannah Bailey.
Maria C. Ade	Franklin Osborne.
Thomas Adams	David N. White.
John B. Semple	John Mullen.
Thomas Bailey	Hannah Bailey.
Samuel Peacock	
Lewis Lowry	Franklin Osborne, David N. White.
G. E. Warner	John Mullen.
Mary Mullen	

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrators.	Bond.
Ann W. Robeson	C. H. R. Robeson	$ 500
J. R. Oxley	Mrs. Bella J. Oxley	2,000
Henry Young	Robert Gilmore	500
John Adams, c. t. s.	Eliza Adams	5,000
Lemuel Imble	Margaret Trimble	6,000
Mary W. Crumpton	Elizabeth Crumpton	2,500
Philip Holan	Kate Dolan	2,400
Samuel Fair	William Hare	1,000
Abram Otterman	J. W. Otterman	3,000
Bernard McAree	Thos. T. Wightman	100
Chris. Cunningham	Sarah Cunningham	2,500
John Hall, d. b. n. c. t. a.	Augustus Hare	2,000
James Hood	A. M. Brown, Esq.	2,500
A. M. Stotler, Esq.	A. M. Stotler	10,000
Patrick McAuley	J. B. McAuley	800
Robert Bailey	Mary J. Bailey	6,000
Adam Geisler	Charles Stoll	600
Margaret Vandergrift	Jas. Vandergrift	4,000
George Falkenstein	M. R. Falkenstein	6,000
John R. Abraham	R. R. Abraham	200
Conrad Schmidt	Margaret Schmidt	100
Nicholas Schwab	M. A. Schwab	5,000
Mrs. V. K. Stevens	C. A. Stevens	4,000
Henry Rayner	W. W. Hall, Esq.	5,000
Isabella McFarland	James McFarland	1,200
John Parker Kerr	Rev. J. F. Holland	5,000
J. W. Anawalt	Mrs. Ella Anawalt	1,000
Amy Sutton	Brisben Wall	4,000
John Sadler	Peter Sadler and Elizabeth Remark	4,000
John Black, Sr.	Jacob S. Keyser	20,000
Wm. J. Kirkpatrick	F. Kirkpatrick	100
Robert Caldwell	Robert Caldwell	2,500
John Kramer	Elizabeth Kramer	500
Henry H. Gumbert	Elizabeth Gumbert	10,000
Elizabeth Such	George A. Such	1,200
Daniel Brose	Mary A. Brose	200
Benj. B. Sleigh	Rachel Sleigh and Jas. J. Sloan	3,000
James McCuil	Major Wm. Frew	800,000

INSPECTION OF BURNING OILS.

Provisions of the Substitute Offered by the Refiners.

The refiners are almost unanimously opposed to the bill now before the Legislature, fixing the standard of illuminating oils at 120 degrees, and they have represented a substitute, of which the following is a synopsis: The first section provides that no refined petroleum, kerosene or any burning fluid whatever, shall be sold in the State, the first test of which shall be less than 110 degrees Fahrenheit. The second section provides the mode of conducting the test. The third provides for the appointment of Inspectors, explains their duties, describes the manner in which they shall conduct their inspections, and fixes the charges. It also provides that the inspectors and clerks shall be qualified to faithfully perform the duties of their offices, and further that the inspectors of counties shall give bonds, while those of the Sheriff as additional security. The same section describes how the oils inspected shall be branded, and gives the inspector authority to enter any place or building where he has reason to believe that oils are sold or stored in violation of the purpose of inspecting the same, and it is made his duty to prosecute any person or persons found guilty who shall sell oil falsely branded or under the fire test. The section also provides for a re-inspection, but the fees are to be charged thereon.

The other sections provide penalties for violations of the provisions of the law, makes evidence that the test liable to seizure, makes the Inspector liable to prosecution for misdemeanor for failure to perform the duties prescribed, and for neglect or carelessness in case of conviction; exempts oils and fluids manufactured within the State for export from inspection, and require it to be branded "for export." All benzine, naphtha, etc., are to be branded "benzine," and provides that they shall not be sold by Mr. Apple, in any way, for giving light to be burned; but their use in the manufacture of gas to be used in pipes and burned in lamps is not to be interfered with. Provision is also made, making a misdemeanor for the refilling barrels or packages, or sell the same empty without removing the brand of the inspector, and one half of the fines imposed under the act are to go to the informer, and the other half to the school fund in the district where the conviction is had. This act is to go into effect on the first day of May, 1873.

This bill fixes the standard at 110 degrees, which is perfectly safe, and is the standard fixed by the United States, Germany and France. Great Britain has a standard of higher standard, (120), but this is for the purpose of protecting the manufacture of shale oil in that country.

THE FIRST WARD ELECTION CASE.

Arguments of Counsel—A Decision at Next Meeting.

The joint committee of Councils appointed to investigate the alleged fraud in the election of Mr. John A. Elder to the Select branch, met last evening in the Common Council chamber.

Mr. Reardon, counsel for the respondent, said he had no further testimony to offer; that his colleague Mr. Moore, was not present, as expected, and he had nothing further to offer. He asked that the contest of the gentleman's seat be declared.

Mr. Denniston, counsel for the contestee, claiming to have shown illegal voting; that votes of those not assessed had been received; that the lists used by the legal votes of the ward had been cast in favor of Mr. Gazzam, but that if they did not give Mr. Gazzam the majority, he could not do less than order a new election.

Mr. Reardon, for the respondent, held that no case had been made out against his client, and that there was no show, really, of a contest. The gentleman challenged contestee to point out a single vote in the ward was not an illegal vote cast for Mr. Elder; of the 180 illegal votes alleged, it had not been shown that more than one voted for Elder. The speaker referred to the testimony of Matthew Keep, who, it was claimed, had colluded against himself.

After Mr. Reardon, the committee was addressed by Col. Bayne, who said that the whole case, as evident evidence produced to set aside, at least, the election; false personation was shown; men voted who were not residents, in a legal sense, and who assessed; but, on the whole, two hundred and thirty-three illegal votes were shown. He did not think that they had sustained all the allegations, but Mr. Gazzam was either entitled to his seat, or a new election ought to be ordered. It was shown that the election was conducted loosely and with utter disregard of the law covering elections. The gentleman, after reviewing the evidence, cited authorities bearing on the case, by which he held that if Mr. Gazzam was not allowed the seat that the election must inevitably be set aside.

Upon the conclusion of Col. Bayne's remarks the committee adjourned to meet in a few days, when a decision will be given in the case.

A METAL YARD.

Suggestion of a Suitable Place.

Since the meeting of the Wharf Committee of Councils, at which a citizens' committee appeared to protest against the lease of the Point to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for a metal yard, there has been considerable discussion of the subject. It is a very full report of the proceedings of that meeting, and have since reported that Mr. Carpenter was procuring names of metal dealers to a petition in favor of the lease.

One who speaks against the measure, and who is at the same time a stockholder of the Central Road, makes suggestion of what is thought to be a better plan for the interests and accommodation of both the company and dealers. The suggestion is based on the fitness of the line bordering on the Allegheny river, between Eleventh (old Canal) street and the Sharpsburg bridge, there are located not less than eleven large firms of works that hourly use pig metal. Now, eastward from Armstrong's coke works, on the line of the railroad, there are no less than four squares that can be leased by the company for the purpose of a metal yard. This point is further favorable for this city, except the Connellsville, can reach, while the point of delivery to the sixteen firms referred to will be central, and to either of these firms or any other firms the yard will be as near as from the Point.

We leave the suggestion to the company and to those Councilmen who may be favorable to accommodating it.

The Late Mr. James Frazier.

The funeral of the late Mr. James Frazier, whose death we have already noticed, will take place this afternoon, at two o'clock, from the family residence, Western avenue, Allegheny. The deceased had been connected with the well known house of Niness & Co. for a period of fourteen years, and during that time exhibited business talent of a high order. He was born in Jefferson county, Ohio, and when quite a young man was engaged in the grocery business in Steubenville. His natural inclination was in a rolling mill and nail factory, in the same city, and he commenced in the latter establishment until he became a partner in the firm of Messrs. Nimick & Co. For over ten years he made the purchase and sale of pig metal a specialty, and perhaps no man in the business was better informed in regard to the supplies of ores, the production of metal and the various causes which led to the fluctuations in prices. He seemed to have an intuitive knowledge of the metal market, and his success in this respect was the result of careful study, and prudent application of the rules he laid down. His business was strictly upright and honorable, and earned the good will and confidence of all with whom he dealt. For years his health has been good, and his malady finally culminated in partial paralysis, which astonished him that he must cease from active duties. On the first of April, 1879, he severed his connection with the above name of firm, since which time he has been trying various ways to recover his health, but in vain. He died at the age of fifty-two years, leaving a wife and four children, and a large circle of friends. In social life he was genial and affable, a kind husband, father, and citizen and considerate christian. He was a member of the North Presbyterian church, Allegheny, and a ruling elder. His last hours rested confidently and hopefully upon the promises of the Gospel.

The Railroad War.

It was reported yesterday that, owing to hostile movements said to be contemplated by the Connellsville Railroad with reference to the double track on the Mount Pleasant branch, the Duquesne Greys would be ordered to be in readiness to proceed to the scene. Inquiry last night, however, developed the fact that the matter had been amicably quelled all fears as regards the matter, and a reconciliation is therefore lost. There is considerable feeling in the community on the question, rather in favor of the weaker party (the Connellsville road), but after such as would likely have been felt under the old and popular regime. From the neighborhood of the disturbance we learn is that the change is expected to be for the better on account of the increased facilities and accommodation to be offered to the traveling public and shippers.

Other reports had it that the Baltimore and Ohio Road, which runs the Connellsville, intended to retaliate on the Pennsylvania Road by tearing up the crossing of the Panhandle Railroad at Newark, Ohio. Inquiries at the various offices fail, however, to confirm the rumors. So far as can be ascertained no trouble was anticipated at either of the points referred to.

Quarterly Report of the Homeopathic Dispensary.

The severity of the past winter is shown in some measure by the large number of applications for treatment at the Dispensary department of the Homeopathic Hospital on Second avenue. We find that during the month of January there were three hundred and fifty-eight prescriptions issued, during February, three hundred and eighty-five, and in March the number reached four hundred and twenty-eight. This was a total for the quarter of eleven hundred and seventy-one (1,171) prescriptions, and many of the cases required and received surgical treatment.

The Dispensary physicians also made over one hundred visits to the homes of those unable to attend the Dispensary, during the last month.

The Dispensary is open and free to all who are unable to employ a physician, or buy medicines, and is doing a great and good work in this vicinity. The morning hour, from 11 to 12 o'clock, having been found insufficient, an afternoon hour, from 2 to 3 o'clock, has been established in addition.

COUNTY TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Annual Convention—Lectures by Profs. E. E. White, Silas Cook, R. Curry and Others—Essays, Music, Etc.—The Programme for To-Day.

FIRST DAY—MORNING SESSION.

The annual convention of the Allegheny County Teachers' Institute was commenced yesterday morning, in the hall of the Fourth Ward Public School. The attendance was very large, and great interest was manifested in the exercises by all present.

The Institute was called to order at ten o'clock by Mr. Donthett, the County Superintendent, who made a few opening remarks. He referred to the great benefits conferred on the teachers by such occasions as this; spoke of the necessity of organization and a free interchange of opinions with each other in the great work in which they were engaged, and concluded by asking the members present to spare no pains to make this convention a success and a credit to the teachers of Allegheny county.

After the remarks of Mr. Donthett, prayer was offered by the Rev. M. B. Sloan. Prof. McCabe and class then furnished some excellent music.

An election for Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then entered into with the following result: Vice Presidents—A. M. Will and G. A. McCord. Secretaries—R. J. Cunningham, J. D. Anderson, S. C. Farrel and J. A. Snodgrass. An excellent essay on "Little things" was read by Miss Mollie Gregg.

Prof. E. E. White, of Columbus, Ohio, was introduced and delivered an address on the necessity of preparation and adaption for teaching. Referring to the necessity of a thorough preparation for the noble work of educating the young, the professor said that it was as necessary to serve an apprenceship to this as it was to that to the mechanical arts. The degree of success which a teacher attained depended on the amount of study, experience and skill he brought to the work. When a teacher enters a school room he enters into a contract of a two-fold nature, his first contract, (and one to be by no means undervalued) is a business contract with the School Directors, where, for a certain sum, he agrees to perform certain duties. The other is a higher, nobler, and more sacred contract, which was entered into between the souls of the minds of the children, and whether hired for five dollars or five hundred, your duty to your God, your children, and yourself requires you to use all the energies and talents you possess in the discharge of that higher contract.

Prof. G. J. Luckey brought up the question relative to holding the next State Teachers' Association in this city. After a few remarks on the question, it was decided that the first association be held in this city, and Prof. Luckey was authorized to telegraph an affirmative reply to the authorities of said association.

The following named persons were appointed a Committee of Nomination on Permanent Certificates: D. N. McKee, Misses E. M. Brown, Ella McClure and Laura Mulhaine.

AFTER-NOON SESSION.

The Institute re-assembled at two o'clock and was opened with music by Prof. McCabe and class.

Mr. Silas Cook was introduced and delivered a lecture on "The three problems of the teacher." The speaker gave as his ideal mind, one that possesses a perfect and impartial development of all its faculties so far as practicable. The lecture was an able one and was listened to attentively.

At the conclusion of Mr. Cook's address Prof. Mendenhall delivered an instructive lecture on "Mathematical Geography, or form of the earth."

Prof. White then [illegible]ed a lecture on "Special training necessary for a teacher," after which the Institute adjourned.

EVENING SESSION.

The Institute met at seven o'clock and was opened with music by the choir.

Prof. Curry delivered an excellent lecture on "Educated Labor." Education may be general and special. General education seeks to unfold all our powers, intellectual, physical and moral. Special education teaches us how to apply these powers as disciplined. The more skillfully metal is wrought by hand, it is adapted to the main uses to which it may be applied. It is the same ore that furnishes the sword and the ploughshare. In this nation we are prone to ignore a special education. There is always plenty of work for those who do their work well. If we take the average wages of operatives, we find that society has but a small compensation, while those who put brain labor into their work receive much more. The vast majorities go through life with very little greater efficiency than when born. Idleness is the father of ignorance, and ignorance is the mother of all kinds of crime. The same human powers treasured up in the brain and muscle that if properly developed would transform the whole face of nature, are allowed to cause the earth to groan like the rose.

Also, delivered an interesting address on the "Structure of continents and the influence of that structure upon rivers and upon the climate."

Mr. Childs then delivered a lecture on the "Structure of continents and the influence of that structure upon rivers and upon the climate."

The exercises were interspersed with instrumental music by Professors Tetsch and Wettach.

Programme for To-Day.

SECOND SESSION.

Discussion—Resolved, That the grade of teachers' salaries should be based upon merit, rather than experience. Opened by Prof. D. M. Kepple, of Pittsburgh.

Instruction—Prof. Mendenhall and Prof. White.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Essay—The faithful teacher of to-day. Miss Lizzie L. Capron.

Address—Prof. Johnson, of Bakerstown, Pa.

Instruction—Prof. White.

EVENING SESSION.

Essay—Thorough work in Intellectual attainments. Miss Luella M. McKown.

Lecture—The magnetic needle. Prof. Mendenhall.

Select Reading—George A. Smith.

The exercises will be interspersed with vocal and instrumental music.

THE ENTERTAINMENT TO-MORROW NIGHT.

An entertainment will be given to-morrow night in the same hall, which promises to be a rare treat. The entertainment will consist of select readings by J. Newton Gotthold and a lecture by Prof. E. E. White, on "The Great Men of History." Mr. Gotthold has proven himself to be an able lecturer, and all who attend will be well repaid for their trouble. The price of admission is fifty cents. Tickets can be obtained at the book and music stores.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Many people, if more or less fame in the theatrical world, have essayed the part of "Rip Van Winkle;" there has been thus far but one of this many who was all satisfying; and that one, it is needless to say, was Joseph Jefferson. The good natured, good hearted, worthless Dutchman, of living's creation, finds in Mr. Jefferson a most able representative. And no one ever yet delivered, no matter how eloquently, a more touching moral lesson than is conveyed in the story of "Rip Van Winkle." It is a sermon without dullness; the most eloquent oratory without a spoken word. Gough, with his wealth of anecdote, and his great command of language, must yield the palm as an advocate of temperance to Jefferson's "Rip." There is no perceptible loss of power—no falling off in the beautiful lesson to be taught—the audience is held spell bound. It is still a completed masterpiece of art.

Mrs. Effie Ellsler was cast for "Gretchen," and, as in almost everything she undertakes, did full justice to the part. Aside from considering that "Gretchen" is a thorough-going vixen, and Mrs. E. plays the character to the life, it is a part that requires Nellie and Hattie Irving did admirably all that was assigned to them, both as to reading and action. Mr. Irving and Mr. Collins are worthy of their position.

The play is handsomely mounted, with appropriate scenery and mechanism. It will hold the boards during the week.

Wood's American Theater.

Where so many good things all, worth mentioning, are to be seen, it is hard to discriminate. Prof. Tobin's Frank Instein mystery, however, by which the sanctum is made to see, appears to us, hardly to be headed and dismembered before them, and then restored to his full proportions, is out of the common run of performances. The ballet troupe also give entire satisfaction. There are besides these a large number of other most diverting players, all of whom will be present on the stage this evening.

Trimble's Varieties.

The gem ballet organization, from W. E. Sinn,s Baltimore theater, led by the charming Remmelberg sisters, made a positive "hit" at the old established varieties theater on Penn avenue, last evening. Charley Howard, the best living exponent of the aged plantation darkey, had a most hearty welcome back, and showed to advantage in advancing the "Old Sandy's Return." The fairy extravaganza of the "Female Forty Thieves," with the diversified variety programme, furnished a most delightful entertainment, all of which may be seen again this evening.

Ole Bull.

This great master of the most difficult of all instruments to conquer, the violin, will give two concerts at Library Hall on to-morrow and Thursday evenings. He will be assisted by Miss Graziella Ridgeway, a soprano of the first powers and cultivation; Signor Ferranti, buffo, and Mr. Joseph Hart Denck, pianist and conductor. A few good seats can yet be had, which may be secured by calling at Charles Blume's music store, Fifth avenue.

A Bunch of Keys.

A young man named Bracken was arrested on Sunday evening, at the corner of Penn avenue and Twenty-first street, for disorderly conduct. He was one of a large crowd of very bad boys who had been insulting persons as they passed. He had a bearing before the Mayor yesterday morning and when a bunch of keys, taken from him by the officers, were handed back to him, he quickly passed them to the crowd, who was a spectator of the hearing. This movement attracted the attention of the Mayor, who compelled the woman to give up the keys, believing that they had been stolen. They are in the office for identification. Bracken was fined five dollars and costs, and in default was committed to the lockup to a gang of boys in the Twelfth ward, who have been giving the citizens and the police a good deal of annoyance of late. His future movements will be carefully watched.

Warden Smith.

Mr. William Smith, for many years deputy jailor and deputy warden of the county prison, and recently promoted to the wardenship, appeared before the Court of Common Pleas, yesterday, and was sworn into office. He will enter upon the discharge of his duties to-day. No man in the city has a more thorough knowledge of the ins and outs of the jail than Mr. Smith, as he has been a gate-keeper for a longer consecutive period than any man who has ever had charge of the jail. He is well qualified for the position, and will make a good officer. Mr. Scantlebury, during the term, discharged his duties faithfully, and he retires with the good wishes of hosts of friends.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MR. BURGWIN, by not taking the COMMERCIAL is not fully posted in the doings of the State Legislature.

CAPTAIN KILGORE, County Treasurer, gives notice that he will be ready to receive the county taxes for 1873 on and after the first of May next.

THE Duquesne Greys have been allowed the use of old Engine House No. 6, Grant street, for their drilling purposes when not otherwise in use.

JAMES MORRISON, a deck hand, fell and fatally injured Tom Lynch, of Pittsburgh, a boatman, yesterday afternoon, at Evansville, without provocation.

MEMBERS of the Soldiers' and Citizens' Colonization Society, as well as all wishing to join, are invited to a meeting to be held at the Municipal Hall on to-morrow, Wednesday, evening.

THE annual meeting of the Ladies' Charitable Association will be held on Wednesday, April 2d, at three o'clock, at the Homœopathic Hospital. Friends and patrons are invited to be present.

MAYOR WM. FREW, nephew of the late James McCully has been granted letters of administration on the estate of the decedent, who died without making a will. The bond was fixed at $40,000, on Twenty-seventh street, South Side. Referred.

COL. PHILLIPS yesterday reported in the Select Councils that the City Hall Commission were willing and anxious to get rid of their charge by handing it over to the city. The only necessary requirement was an act authorizing Councils to provide for the interest on the bonds.

A young man named Charles Wilson, son of Mr. Wilson, of the Union Iron mill, while leading a horse from the stable on his father's premises, at East Liberty, the animal kicked him in the face, inflicting serious injury. The young man was picked up in an insensible condition, and the doctor was summoned. Examination showed that his jaw had been badly fractured, and the roof of his mouth considerably injured.

In the Select branch of Councils a proposition is on the table fixing the pay of the members of the Board of Revision of Taxes at two dollars each day actually employed. It is understood that it took ten days to get through with one ward, and there being thirty-six wards, three hundred and sixty days would be required to complete the work. At this rate he averred not less than $75,000 would suffice to pay for it.

THE Coroner held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Thomas Guiney, who died at the Homœopathic Hospital Sunday morning from injuries received on Friday last at the mill of Messrs Casey & Co., particulars of which have already been given. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death, but recommended the proprietors of the mill to prohibit persons not connected with the establishment from going into the place. The deceased was a native of Ireland, fifty-three years of age, and unmarried. He has a brother living in New York.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS.

Important Street Improvements—Pay of Board of Revision—City Hall Granted to the Greys for an Armory—Municipal Hall to be Handed Over by the Commission—Important Acts of Assembly—South Side Water Works.

A regular semi-monthly meeting of the Pittsburgh Councils was held yesterday afternoon.

SELECT COUNCIL.

After the call of the roll and the approval of the minutes, on motion of Mr. Littell the rules were suspended to allow twelve new members to choose seats.

Mr. Burgwin chose the vacant seat next Mr. McCarthy, whereupon the latter objected. [Laughter.]

Mr. Burgwin said that he might be able to keep the gentleman (McCarthy) straight.

COLLECTION OF TAXES—ISSUE OF BONDS.

Mr. Phillips presented a proposed act of Assembly providing for the more safe and speedy collection of taxes, which was, after slight verbal additions, approved, and goes to the Legislature for enactment.

Mr. Shipton—An ordinance providing for the issue of bonds in the sum of $200,000 for the extension of the Fire Department. Passed finally.

Mr. Montooth—A resolution authorizing the Market Committee to lease the old City Hall and anteroom to the Duquesne Greys for five years, the same to be given up on notification, and the main hall to be given for the use of the public at any time.

Objections were made and a motion to suspend the rules was lost, the vote being 40 to 18.

Mr. McCune—Petition of James Rees for prompt completion of the Fourth street sewer. Accepted.

Mr. Jeremy—Petition for sewer on Spring alley. Referred.

Mr. Ahl—Petition of Hussey, Wells & Co. for permission to erect an iron clad building, with an accompanying ordinance providing for the same. Referred to Wooden Building Committee.

Mr. McCarthy—Ordinance supplementary to an ordinance relating to equalization of taxes, providing for filling vacancies in the Board of Revision. Rule of Directors, where, for a certain sum, he agrees to perform certain duties. The other bid is a higher, nobler, and more sacred contract, which was entered into between the souls of the minds of the children, and whether hired for five dollars or five hundred, your duty to your God, your children, and yourself requires you to use all the energies and talents you possess in the discharge of that higher contract. Referred.

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